

## Exiles urge Red Cross to evacuate sick

MARJ AL ZOHOOR, Lebanon (R) — Palestinians expelled by Israel appealed to the Red Cross Friday to evacuate sick exiles from their camp in South Lebanon. "We urge and welcome the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to take sick deportees to hospitals as there are many sick exiles who need hospitalisation," Abdul Aziz Al Rantisi, the leader of the 396 exiles, told reporters. Three Jordanian doctors visited the exiles Thursday as they started their seventh month in exile and examined about 50 of them at the camp on a rocky hillside. Dr. Mustapha Salem, president of the Jordanian Orthopaedic Association, said 15 men were suffering from disorders in their joints caused by what they said was torture in Israeli jails. He said the 15 needed urgent surgery and eight other exiles required laboratory and X-ray tests. Dr. Rantisi said doctors among the deportees, who were expelled in December last year and accused of being linked to violent Islamic groups, would draw up a list of ailing exiles for the ICRC. He said there had been no reply to their appeals for help from humanitarian agencies for Ali Abu Ajweh, a schizophrenic. Dr. Salem said Thursday most of the exiles were in good health but many suffered from strains, sprains, torn cartilages, backaches and other problems caused by harsh living conditions.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية. الراي

Volume 17 Number 5334

AMMAN SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1993 THUL HIJEH 29, 1413

Price: 150 Fils

## Nathan meets Arafat, offers help in talks

TUNIS (AP) — Israeli peace activist Abie Nathan, twice jailed in Israel for meeting Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, said Friday the climate was favourable to move Arab-Israeli peace talks forward and he had offered his help. Mr. Nathan, who met with Mr. Arafat again Thursday, declined to give details about his mission in Tunis but said he is trying to bridge the gap in the deadlocked negotiations. He said his talks with Mr. Arafat focused on the 20-month-old talks and were "very useful," he said. "I am here trying to narrow the gap, and believe the climate is favourable."

## Bomb kills 1, wounds 4 in Cairo

CAIRO (AFP) — A time bomb exploded Friday in a Cairo neighbourhood, killing one person and wounding four others, Egypt's official MENA news agency reported. MENA said the explosion occurred in the poor and densely populated neighbourhood of Shubra and that ambulances had rushed to the scene to take the wounded to hospitals. Witnesses earlier reported an explosion and fire at a bus station along a main avenue in Shubra. There was no immediate indication who was behind the explosion, but Muslim militant groups have carried out many bombings as part of a campaign to topple the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak.

## Gonzalez seeks Basque help

MADRID (AFP) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez asked the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) to join a coalition government Friday, PNV leader Xavier Arzalluz said here following a meeting with Mr. Gonzalez. Mr. Arzalluz said his party, which won five seats in parliament in the June 6 general election, would study the proposal, but he was "not very keen on the idea." The announcement came only a day after Jordi Pujol, president of the Catalan nationalist Convergence and Union (CIU) party, revealed that Mr. Gonzalez had invited his party to help form the new government during talks Wednesday. The Catalan nationalists won 17 seats in the elections, exactly the number which the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) needs for an absolute majority, having returned 159 deputies.

## Iraq urges world to free \$10m

BAGHDAD (AFP) — Iraq Friday urged Muslim and other countries to release \$10 million in frozen Iraqi assets so Baghdad can print millions of copies of the Koran. "We urge the world community, especially Islamic countries, to intervene to release \$10 million in Iraqi assets frozen abroad so we can print the Koran," Education Minister Hikmat Al Bazzaz told the official press. This amount is "needed to import paper and material for printing 5.5 million copies of the Koran," said Mr. Bazzaz. The foreign ministry has sent messages to the secretaries general of the Organisation for the Islamic Conference, Hamid Al Gahid, and the Arab League, Esmat Abdul Meguid, asking them to press for the release of the funds.

## Anti-AIDS drive in occupied lands

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Palestinians are launching an anti-AIDS campaign in the Israeli-occupied territories where 16 of them have the disease and nine others carry the virus that causes it, a Palestinian doctor said Friday. Mustapha Barghout, who heads the first such study in the occupied territories, said sixteen men, seven women and two children living in the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem either had the disease or the virus. During a conference this week at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank participants agreed to launch an AIDS information campaign. In addition, Palestinian hospitals which are under the control of the Israeli military administration may now give AIDS tests. The Israeli health ministry has recorded 227 Israelis sick with AIDS since 1985, including 154 who have died, and 1,010 who have the human immunodeficiency virus.



U.S. President Bill Clinton escorts His Majesty King Hussein through the White House Friday (AFP photo)

## King, Clinton meet at White House

U.S. president 'very, very impressed' with Jordan's economic reforms, democratisation and role in Mideast peace process

### Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — His Majesty King Hussein Friday met with U.S. President Bill Clinton in their first meeting after the Democrat assumed office at the White House in January.

King Hussein said although progress was made in the 19-month-old Middle East peace process, a key topic for his discussions with Mr. Clinton, but "we're still a long way from getting there."

President Clinton, who has promised to play a personal role in the Arab-Israeli peace talks co-sponsored by the U.S. and Russia, paid tribute to Jordan's economic reforms and democratisation process as well as its contribution to the peace process.

"I'm very, very impressed by the progress which has been made in Jordan... economic reforms and democracy," he said. "I am also very grateful for (Jordan's) support for the peace process."

The U.S. "will do what it can" to advance the peace process, the president promised during a brief question and session with the King and himself prior to their meeting.

The King's talks, details of which were not immediately available, were expected to have focused on Jordanian-American relations, the peace process and the latest developments in the Middle East, Jordan Television reported.

The meeting, which included a working lunch, was held at the Oval Office and attended by U.S. Secretary of State

Warren Christopher and Mr. Clinton's National Security Advisor Anthony Blake as well as Jordan's Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali and His Royal Highness Prince Talal Beo Mohammad, the King's military secretary.

The King, who will meet with American congressmen and influential leaders during his week-long stay in the U.S., told reporters that "some possible ground" had been covered in the peace talks.

"We're still a long way from getting there, but there is no alternative," he said during the Oval Office encounter with the press. "I believe we must do everything. We cannot let the moment pass."

He expressed hope that the Palestinians would be "able to speak for themselves and con-

tribute their share in shaping the peace that is comprehensive, and that is so very, very important to all of us."

The King said in replying to a question that he did not know whether Israel would accept a Palestinian state, but that "people on either side of the divide feel that this is a moment, and are determined to continue to move ahead until (there is) a comprehensive, just peace that future generations can enjoy."

It is the first formal visit to the U.S. by the King after the Gulf crisis, which strained bilateral relations, and comes in response to an official invitation from President Clinton.

After Washington, the King will travel to Rochester, Minnesota, where he will undergo routine medical check-ups

### U.S. role 'enhanced'

The United States' "quality of engagement is enhanced" in the 10th round of bilateral Middle East peace talks, a State Department official said Friday.

Describing U.S. involvement as "extremely active," the source told the AFP: "We have been working very closely with all the parties... no one has complained to us directly." The official emphasised that Washington "can only work with what the parties give us... we can build bridges over rivers. We cannot build bridges over oceans."

The talks, which recessed Thursday, were scheduled to resume Tuesday (see story below). U.S. consultations would continue Monday, the State Department official said.

## Arabs say Israel blocking progress in peace talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Arab negotiators have accused Israel of blocking progress in the Middle East peace talks, which they said made virtually no headway in the first week of the current round of negotiations.

"The gap seems to be bigger every day," the deputy chief of the Palestinian delegation, Saeb Erakat, said Thursday.

Israel's approach, he said, was one of "dictation, rather than negotiation."

Dr. Erakat said Israel's stand on Jerusalem was leading the talks down a dead-end road, making discussion about an Arab role in the city pointless.

However, Israeli negotiators said it was the Arabs' fault if the talks had made no progress.

A source close to the Israeli delegation charged the Palestinians with stalling the talks by making unrealistic demands, particularly on the fate of Jerusalem.

Three working groups met Thursday in the bilateral talks with Palestinians — one devoted to drawing up a list of common principles, another to water and land rights and the third to human rights in the occupied territories.

Syria's chief negotiator Moufak Alaf said there had been "no

progress at all" since the start Tuesday of the tenth round of Israeli-Arab negotiations.

The talks, which are expected to last three weeks, are to resume Tuesday, breaking for the weekend and a Muslim holiday on Monday.

The Syrian-Israeli negotiations have been snagged over the Golan Heights.

There has been "no progress because Israel does not commit itself to full withdrawal. We were informed that they do not have authority" to discuss withdrawal from the occupied territories, Mr. Alaf said.

Mr. Alaf of Syria said the United States could save the current round by intervening "but not on behalf of one party."

The Syrian negotiator said Washington had not yet provided details about the so-called "security arrangements" it might be willing to offer to guarantee an agreement on the Golan.

"This would not necessarily mean deployment of American troops," he said, but a guarantee that might remove any Israeli doubts about returning the Golan to Syria.

Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali met Thursday with the Jordanian delegation to the peace

negotiations and was briefed by its members on developments on the Jordanian-Israeli track of the negotiations.

Dr. Majali was also briefed by heads of the temporary non-official working groups on the issues discussed between Jordanian and Israeli negotiators.

Dr. Majali, who is accompanying His Majesty King Hussein on his visit to Washington, told reporters following the meeting that the negotiators continued what they started in the ninth round of talks, saying the working groups were trying to draft an agenda for the topics they will discuss.

"We cannot say that there was progress in the negotiations since things are as they were in the past round," Dr. Majali said, adding that the work of the sub-groups will take a long time, maybe years, to produce results.

The Arab parties, he said, did not decide yet to keep the negotiations going incessantly and will discuss the issue when all the Arab-Israeli negotiating tracks produce results.

Chief Jordanian negotiator Fayez Al Tarawneh denied that issues listed on the agenda of the Jordanian-Israeli track are almost done with.

## Timing, aims of release of report on Jordan-Iraq ties seen 'fishy'

By Nermeen Murad  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan Friday questioned the timing and aims of American press reports published Thursday which attempted to open "an old file" on Jordanian-Iraqi relations during the Gulf war.

The U.S. State Department, on the other hand, responded to those reports by saying that they gave no new information that would "lead us to reopen an investigation that during the Gulf war Jordan shared U.S., allied and Israeli intelligence with Iraq."

The press reports, which appeared in at least three American newspapers and carried by a major U.S. news agency, claimed that newly-released classified information from a congressional report "confirmed" that Jordan was simultaneously receiving American military aid and helping Iraq with United States military and intelligence assistance.

Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Jawad Anani, described the press reports as "a repetition of old claims which are groundless." He said the Kingdom was getting used to "people who are influenced by pro-Israeli lobby to issue statements like this at certain times."

Dr. Anani also said that the timing of the press reports a month after the information was declassified indicates that it "was timed" to coincide with His

Majesty King Hussein's scheduled meeting with President Bill Clinton Friday.

Other Jordanian sources familiar with the workings of the press in the U.S. described the timing of the press reports as "fishy."

The sources also added that while the press reports implied that the information was implicating Jordan in clandestine dealings, "Congress is aware of Jordan's true activities and is not upset with us."

This sentiment was further reiterated by Michael McCurry, the State Department spokesman, who told reporters Thursday that the former administration of President George Bush had "made a very exhaustive analysis of that information... and the result of all that is that there was no evidence to verify these reports."

The report, prepared by General Accounting Office (GAO) — an investigative arm of Congress — was declassified a month ago at the request of Democrat Congressman David Obey, chairman of the Foreign Operations Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee who had been following the issue since September of last year when it first became apparent that Congress was being misled about aid to the Kingdom.

What it revealed, according to a copy of the declassified report made available to the Jordan

Times, was that "Congress had been given misinformation by the previous administration concerning the delivery of military equipment to the government of Jordan."

It added that while during debate on the Gulf war in March of 1991, legislative amendments were offered to cut off military aid to Jordan because of its "statements in support of Iraq," but "on the basis of administration assurances that the president on his own initiative had cut off all military aid to Jordan, members of the House and the Senate supported administrative efforts to modify legislative language to permit presidential discretion in providing aid to Jordan," the GAO report added.

The report adds that the Bush administration misled Congress about Jordan's help to Iraq by saying that shipments of U.S. military equipment to Jordan had been stopped when actually they continued during the war.

According to the report, U.S. intelligence agencies "confirmed" that Jordan and Iraq cooperated in several ways during the war. The report says Jordan provided Iraq with allied and Israeli intelligence, sold Iraq military spare parts and provided access to U.S. technology. In addition, the report says, the two countries conducted joint military

(Continued on page 5)

See editorial on page 4

## Jordan welcomes Bosnian refugees

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Nearly 200 physically or psychologically scarred Bosnian Muslim refugees arrived here early Friday and were settled in a furnished school building in the Joffeh neighbourhood overlooking downtown Amman.

The group of 182 men, women and children from 31 families was flown to Amman from the Croatian capital, Zagreb, aboard a chartered Royal Jordanian aircraft. A similar flight on Sunday will bring in the rest of the 420 refugees that Jordan will host pending an end to the strife among the splinter republics of former Yugoslavia.

Twenty-one of the arrivals were immediately hospitalised for treatment; four of them suffer from severe neurotic problems, said officials of the Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organisation, chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who personally received the group at the airport at 3 a.m. (see separate story).

The move to fly the refugees to Jordan for temporary shelter was initiated by His Majesty King Hussein, who, in a March 20 letter to leaders of Arab and Muslim countries, called for immediate action to end the conflict in former Yugoslavia.

"Since Islam is the religion of forgiveness, coexistence and fraternity, the unjustified drive in attacking Islamic groups and landmarks for political or ethnic reasons or because of historical differences made one believe that what is happening could be part of a multi-dimensional plan."

"That (plan) was engineered by dominating powers and their allies to stand up to (Continued on page 10)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, early Friday greets Bosnian refugees upon their arrival in Amman (Petra photo)

## Regent reiterates call for world action to end ex-Yugoslav conflict

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Friday reiterated Jordan's call on the international community to adopt forceful action to end the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere in former Yugoslavia.

"The international community is not doing much to address the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina or elsewhere in former Yugoslavia," the Regent said, addressing to press at Amman airport while receiving a group of Bosnian refugees.

"International double standards are continuing," he said. "We are afraid that when the (U.N.) Security Council wakes up it will be too late... (since)

the conflict would have spread to other areas of Yugoslavia." In the meantime, "it is our moral duty to host these families which have suffered the worsening situation and the tragedies in their country."

The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation has received offers of material help and services from many Jordanian citizens to assist the refugees, the Regent said.

The arrival of the Bosnians does not mean their "migration" to Jordan, the Crown Prince said. "Their stay in Jordan will be temporary and we are hosting them in line with an agreement made with the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

The Regent recalled that

since 1980 Jordan had been calling for an "international humanitarian order," which will include means to protect and address the plight of civilians caught in armed conflict.

"The international order cannot and will not materialise unless we link human rights and humanitarian perspectives," he said and referred to the continuing plight of the Palestinian people suffering under Israeli occupation.

"Forced migration will not and cannot resolve the problem," said the Crown Prince.

The Regent said Jordan, a "country small in size and resources," was proud of what it had done and was doing what it could to help the Bosnians.

## Miyazawa dissolves parliament after shock no-confidence vote

TOKYO (Agencies) — The Japanese government dissolved parliament Friday in the wake of its shock defeat in a confidence vote over political corruption.

Live television showed an emissary from the palace entering the chamber bearing the formal notice of dissolution signed by Emperor Akihito.

A general election must now be held within 40 days.

Mr. Miyazawa, who stepped down as finance minister amid a stock-for-favours scandal in 1988, was slapped Friday with a no-confidence vote in parliament for his "lack of leadership."

Mr. Miyazawa failed to deliver on his promise to pass four political reform bills, designed to diminish the influence of money in politics, during the current session of parliament ending on Sunday.

The bills were introduced in March after former (LDP) kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, who helped bring Mr. Miyazawa to power in October 1991, was charged with receiving illegal largess from a mob-linked trucking empire and concealing donations from contractors.

In December, Mr. Kanemaru was charged with evading huge sums of taxes.

A political analyst said the greater its economic power, the more Japan is hit by other countries as a "target of reproach" due to the corruptible nature of the LDP, which has been in power since 1955.

"We decided today to dissolve the house of representatives in order to seek the judgement of the people," Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono quoted Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

as saying during a brief cabinet meeting after the vote.

Mr. Kono, who was speaking at a hastily called news conference at Mr. Miyazawa's official residence, did not say when the general election would be held. But reports said the date would be discussed by Mr. Miyazawa and senior officials of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at a meeting early Saturday morning.

"Talks between ruling and opposition parties on how to pursue political reform have failed to find common ground," Mr. Miyazawa said, referring to the opposition's motive for introducing the no-confidence vote Thursday.

"As the no-confidence vote has passed, I have taken it upon myself to revitalise and rebuild public trust to cope with changing circumstances at home and abroad," the prime minister said.



Kiichi Miyazawa

The parliament erupted in jubilant cheers from the opposition and dissident camps an hour earlier as Speaker Yoshio Sakuruchi announced the results of the vote: 255 supporting the motion and 220 against.

At least 57 members of the LDP were reported to have either crossed the floor or abstained from the vote. Most were from the rebel LDP faction led by former Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata who commands 35 seats in the lower house.



## Ghali, Aziz meet in Geneva Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Secretary-General Boutros Ghali will raise possible oil sales by Iraq and other controversial issues when he meets Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz next week, U.N. sources said.

They said Dr. Ghali would speak about Iraq selling limited quantities of oil, which the Security Council has authorised to Baghdad to pay for humanitarian supplies and other U.N. expenses.

But they said it was unlikely Dr. Ghali would get a positive response at the meeting, now scheduled for Tuesday in Geneva.

Mr. Aziz, in turn, is expected to ask for the easing or lifting of trade sanctions, imposed by the U.N. Security Council shortly after Baghdad's troops invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

This depends on a clear bill of health from U.N. weapons inspectors that Iraq has destroyed all its arms and consented to future U.N. monitoring of its weapons potential, which appears unlikely in the near future.

The final decision for easing sanctions would depend on the Security Council, which adopted resolutions in August and September of 1991 permitting one-time oil sales for up to \$1.6 billion for humanitarian supplies.

Iraq so far has refused the conditions, saying the monitoring of selling the oil and how the proceeds could be spent were too restrictive.

Other issues likely to be raised include the latest clash with Iraq on weapons after Iraq rejected U.N. cameras at missile test sites near Baghdad.

Iraq is also not responding to a U.N. demand for the destruction of chemical production machinery, saying it can be used to manufacture pesticides.

A technical team from Iraq may come to New York on July 12 to discuss some of the outstanding issues and see how Security Council resolutions can be implemented, including documentation of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and plans for long-term U.N. monitoring of its arms potential.

If the team does come, a high-level meeting between U.N. officials and Iraqi authorities could follow in Baghdad on how Iraq could move forward in complying with its obligations.

But U.N. sources said next month's meeting might not take place if ongoing conflicts with weapons inspectors in Iraq persist.

The Geneva meeting with Dr.

Ghali was requested by Mr. Aziz before the U.N. chief left New York on an extensive trip to Europe and North Africa.

Dr. Ghali has been in Vienna this week for a U.N. human rights conference. He went to Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, on Thursday and flies to Geneva over the weekend.

A team of United Nations arms experts decided to extend their stay in Iraq for a third week Friday to wait for Iraq's permission to install cameras at two missile test sites close to Baghdad.

Senior U.N. inspector Nikitas Smidovitch said he would further extend his trip, which was originally expected to last a week, in the hope of getting a "positive response" from Baghdad to allow him to proceed with camera installation.

"I have heard nothing positive from the Iraqis," Mr. Smidovitch told Reuters Friday. "My instructions are to wait."

Mr. Smidovitch and four other missile specialists arrived in Baghdad on June 4 to monitor Iraqi ballistic missile potential. They brought with them two highly sensitive, remote-control cameras which they intended to install at missile test sites at Yawm Al Azim and Al Rafah, 65 kilometres south and southwest of the capital.

The remote cameras would let U.N. staff keep permanent watch on missile tests from offices in Baghdad.

Iraq objected to their installation and Mr. Smidovitch and his team say they will wait until they are put in place.

"The matter is now with the Security Council," he said.

Mr. Smidovitch said he was spending his additional time inspecting declared and undeclared weapons sites in Iraq.

Iraqi officials declined to comment on the current confrontation and the Baghdad press has been silent so far.

The United Nations says the cameras are needed to check that Baghdad is not producing missiles with a range of more than 150 kilometres (90 miles), in keeping with the ceasefire terms of the Gulf war.

The Iraqis want talks with the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) in charge of its disarmament before allowing the cameras to be installed.

Baghdad has asked the U.N. to delay the camera installation, saying it wants an overall discussion of weapons control scheduled on July 12.



**RISE IN PRICES:** A Palestinian boy holds a price of donkeys has skyrocketed in the Gaza Strip since Israel sealed off the occupied territories at the end of March (AFP photo)

## Arab-Americans, Muslims protest newspaper report on 'terror' group

By Rosalind Mandine Murphy

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), the American Muslim Council (AMC), and other interfaith and Arab American groups, are protesting an article published in a local Washington paper they say is defamatory to all Muslims.

Many of the earlier Israeli allegations in a tabloid fashion, said Albert Mokhiber, president of ADC.

Rev. Clark Lobenstein, director of the Interfaith Council of Metropolitan Washington, said the article is full of "innuendoes" and "mistakes" and has created "an atmosphere that is harsh on Muslims and Arab Americans."

Mr. Mokhiber said the local Muslim and Arab-American communities take particular exception to the City Paper's cover page accompanying the article. The cover page displays a photograph of Interstate Highway 95 which has been doctored to show an exit sign reading "95 South — Islamic Terrorism Centre."

"Most people who simply see the cover photo and headline are left with the impression that indeed Hamas, and by the City Paper's definition, terrorism, are among us," Mr. Mokhiber said. Rev. Lobenstein said the photograph connects Islam to a terrorism, which is a "serious disservice to Islam."

The Muslim and Arab American communities also take exception to how a local mosque is portrayed in the article. "Worshippers at the Dar Al-Hijrah mosque in Falls Church, Virginia, are portrayed in the article as supporters of Hamas," Mr. Mokhiber said. A caption to a photograph of worshippers at the mosque states "the faithful at Dar Al-Hijrah pray for peace, but also pray for Hamas."

Sharifa Al Khatib, director of

the North American Council for Muslim Women, pointed out that the article does state that "the faithful at Dar Al-Hijrah oppose terrorism, explicitly condemn it, and offer no support for Hamas other than the most decent and noble prayers for mercy and charity."

However, she added, because this sentence does not appear until half-way through the third page of the article, damage has been done to the Muslim community. Because many readers often do not get past the first page, the article leaves "the clear impression that Hamas is a terrorist organisation and that Dar Al-Hijrah mosque is somehow connected to it," she said.

The article also makes unsubstantiated links between Hamas and a local Arabic radio station and the killing of CIA employees outside its headquarters in Langley, Virginia, among other charges, Mr. Mokhiber said.

Imam G.N. Kashif, chairman of the Council of Imams, said the article is a "misrepresentation of a people, their religion, and a way of life." He said the article has already provoked hate calls and threats against Muslims in northern Virginia and Washington, D.C.

Mr. Mokhiber said the Muslim and Arab American communities are calling for more than an apology to the article. The City Paper should publish "an expose on the real Muslim community," in the area, he said.

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## Catholic, Orthodox prelates in unity talks

BALAMAND, Lebanon (AP)

Roman Catholic and Orthodox prelates from around the world opened a six-day conclave in the ancient monastery of Balamand Friday to probe ways of bridging Christianity's earliest schism.

The talks are co-sponsored by Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, and Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople, the head of the Orthodox hierarchy.

The 37 prelates present, most of them in black flowing robes, make up the joint international commission for theological dialogue between the Catholic and Orthodox churches.

They went into closed-door deliberations to continue their efforts started 15 years ago to resolve the doctrinal differences that split Christianity into its two main branches in the fifth century.

None of the Christian Protestant churches founded after the 16th century are participating in the dialogue at Balamand, a spacious 800-year-old stone compound perched on a pine wooded bluff in north Lebanon overlooking the Mediterranean.

The conclave secretariat said the results of the dialogue would be announced at a news conference Wednesday.

Cardinal Edward Cassidy, chief of the papal council for Christian Unity Affairs, heads the Catholic delegation. He is assisted by bishops from Italy, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Romania, Austria and Lebanon.

The Orthodox side is led by Metropolitan Stylianos, the archbishop of Australia, aided by bishops from Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Russia, Romania, Cyprus, Poland, Albania and Finland.

The current meeting of the joint commission is the first held in Lebanon, a country recuperating from 15 years of civil war.

The choice of Lebanon for a venue appeared largely aimed at bolstering the morale of Lebanon's Christians, whose traditional hold on power was weakened by the 1975-90 sectarian conflict.

Thousands of Lebanese Christians, both Catholic and Orthodox, left the country during the war. Large numbers continue to leave, feeling insecure among the Muslim majority despite the end of hostilities two years ago.

Cardinal Cassidy and Archbishop Stylianos said in a joint news conference before the opening of the dialogue that its main topic will be the consideration of a draft charter prepared by a sub-committee. They declined to reveal details.

"If we take into consideration the problems accumulating between the two churches over 1,000 years, we believe we have achieved significant progress towards theological rapprochement in the rounds of dialogue held between 1980 and 1988," Archbishop Stylianos said.

"Therefore we are hopeful that this progress will press ahead despite the problems that have erupted in Europe," he added in English.

Cardinal Cassidy regretted the absence of the Orthodox churches of Jerusalem, Greece and Serbia. He said these churches boycotted the conference, without saying why.

Croatian Catholics of former Yugoslavia are fighting against the country's Orthodox Serbs.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### U.S. refutes Arafat on human rights

WASHINGTON (USIA) — State Department spokesman Michael McCurry Thursday released the following statement regarding Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's statement at the U.N. human rights conference in Vienna. The United States objects strongly to charges of a double standard in its policy with respect to human rights. We are proud to be at the forefront of the struggle for human rights and will continue to exert efforts to promote human rights objectives. These were clearly enunciated by Secretary of State Warren Christopher in his address to the World Conference on Human Rights on June 14. With peace negotiations underway in Washington, now is the time for all parties to work toward a comprehensive peace settlement and avoid unhelpful and polemical arguments in international fora. A peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute is the best means for addressing the human rights problems in the region.

### N. Korean envoy denies report

AMMAN (Petra) — North Korean Ambassador in Amman Gun Sok Ung Thursday dismissed reports that his government plans to invite an Israeli delegation to visit Pyongyang for talks on Israeli assistance to Korea in return for suspension of North Korea's arms sales to the Arab World. The Korean official told Petra such news was baseless and accused the international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of defaming his country. He praised the Jordanian-North Korean relations saying that the North Korean president had extended an official invitation to His Majesty King Hussein to visit North Korea.

### Pan Am jet bombing sentence cut

ATHENS (AFP) — A Palestinian convicted of bombing a Pan Am airliner over Hawaii had his sentence cut to 15 years by a Greek appeal court Friday, judicial sources said. Mohammad Rashid Hamdan was sentenced in January last year to 18 years imprisonment by a special court for the 1982 attack in which one person died. The lighter sentence was "more clement but does not change in any way the grounds for the conviction," the source said. "Rashid-Hamdan was found guilty, as in the lower court, of murder and causing severe damage to the Pan Am jet with the bomb he placed on board." However, Rashid-Hamdan, still protest Palestine Liberation Organisation to which he belongs, still protest his innocence, and have vowed to stake the case to Greece's top appeals court. U.S. officials, who want to extradite him, say that at the time of the attack Rashid-Hamdan belonged to the May 15th organisation led by Hussein Al Omari. Under Greek law Rashid-Hamdan, detained in 1988 on false passport charges, will have to serve his sentence in Greece before being expelled.

### Moroccan king honours Jewish businessman

RABAT (R) — King Hassan has awarded a decoration to Moroccan Jewish businessman Robert Assaraf in recognition of 33 years service to the kingdom, officials said Friday. The king's principal political adviser, Ahmad Reda Guedira, presented the Wissam Al Arsh award to Assaraf on Thursday on his retirement as general manager of the Omnium Nord Africain (ONA), the largest private enterprise in Morocco. The presentation attended by Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani and several cabinet ministers was made in recognition of Mr. Assaraf's "valuable services rendered to the kingdom in functions he has occupied in several departments and in the royal cabinet," the citation said. The royal family is a minority shareholder in ONA which has interests in mining, manufacturing, fisheries, transportation, television, agro-industry and agriculture.

### Syrian tries to commit suicide in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — A Syrian tried to commit suicide Wednesday after airport authorities refused to let him into the country because he was blacklisted. An airport security official said Seifeddin Al Assafy, 32, swallowed 40 tranquillising pills when told he was to be flown to Syria. Airport doctors gave him first aid but suggested he be sent to hospital. Mr. Assafy tried to escape on his way to hospital. He was caught and returned to the airport where officials decided to send him back to Istanbul where he had flown in from. The security official, who declined to be further identified, said he did not know whether Mr. Assafy was blacklisted because of political or criminal reasons. He said the Syrian lived in Algeria.

### Cleric renews call for Mubarak's overthrow

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey (AFP) — An Egyptian Islamic leader living in the United States since 1990 reiterated Thursday his call for the overthrow of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. At a press conference at his home near Jersey City, New Jersey, Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman said: "The removal of the Mubarak regime is a matter that is a must in the Islamic World." He did not recommend violence. Sheikh Abdul Rahman, 55 and blind, called on Washington to end its support for the Egyptian government, saying, "America is going to be held accountable before the whole world." He accused Egyptian authorities of torturing prisoners and Mr. Mubarak of lining his pockets.

### Israeli officials feud over Pinochet visit

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli newspaper said Friday the state-owned arms industry and the foreign ministry were wrangling over whether to allow a visit by ex-Chilean military strongman Augusto Pinochet. "The foreign ministry fears an international scandal that would cause profound damage to Israel's image if Pinochet were allowed to visit," the ruling Labour Party's Davar daily said. It said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres would decide in a few days on a defence industry plea to allow a visit by Mr. Pinochet, who retained his role as Chile's army chief when he left the presidency in 1990. The foreign minister rejected Mr. Pinochet's request to visit Israel a few weeks ago, the paper said. Spokesmen for Mr. Rabin, Mr. Peres and the defence industry would not confirm or deny the report. Israel is believed to have supplied Chile with arms and secret training programmes after Mr. Pinochet seized power from socialist Salvador Allende in a bloody military coup in 1973.

## Uranium 'bullets' endanger civilians in Gulf war zone

By Charles J. Hanley  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The United Nations has quietly begun an inquiry into possible health threats to Iraqi and Kuwaiti civilians from uranium-loaded U.S. ammunition littering the old Gulf war zone, the Associated Press has learned.

The new interest by the U.N. Environment Programme comes as Congress is investigating whether American soldiers in the 1991 conflict were harmed by the toxic, slightly radioactive dust from tank and aircraft cannon rounds made of depleted uranium.

The heavy metal, as dart-shaped cannon projectiles, penetrates enemy tank armour better than any other material.

The Pentagon says testing of soldiers for exposure to uranium has been negative, and that ill effects are unlikely for civilians living near the battlefronts of the great U.S.-Iraqi tank war.

But some critics contend the depleted uranium remnants in

Iraq and Kuwait pose an undeniable danger.

"We're basically dumping our nuclear waste around battlefields of the world. Is this something we want to do?" asked Eric Hoskins, a Canadian physician who does humanitarian work in Iraq.

Britain's Atomic Energy Authority first sounded an alarm about depleted uranium immediately after the war. It estimated at least 40 tonnes of the material was left behind and called it a "significant problem."

Dr. Hoskins said Iraqi doctors tell him more and more children are developing unexplained diseases in southern Iraq, and he speculates the ailments may be linked to uranium contamination. But "it's going to be difficult to prove," he said.

For the moment, the World Health Organisation backs up the Pentagon.

Documents obtained by the AP show that, when queried by environment programme officials, the U.N. health body said it doubted the depleted uranium was a hazard. The WHO noted, however, that "we do not have

specific information" about the Gulf situation.

Yuri Ryabukhin, a toxicologist at WHO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, said in an interview that only an on-site investigation could provide definitive answers.

The uncertainties stem in part from the munitions' relative newness — the Gulf war represented their first American use in combat. U.S. Army experts, under congressional orders, are currently wrapping up a five-month study reassessing the handling of that ammunition, and are expected to propose improved controls.

Depleted uranium is what's left behind when highly fissionable U235 is extracted from natural uranium for nuclear fuel or weapons.

The Pentagon uses this byproduct for projectiles that are twice as dense as lead and are deadly effective as armour penetrators.

The army says its troops fired off more than 4,200 depleted uranium rounds in Gulf war combat. Anti-tank warplanes were believed to have fired thousands

more. Hundreds of destroyed Iraqi tanks still dot the battlefield.

When it smashes into an enemy tank, the depleted uranium burns and ignites the fuel or ammunition inside. The resulting uranium dust, all experts agree, can later cause health problems — heavy-metal poisoning, if not inhaled or swallowed in dangerous amounts.

"Dangerous" levels remain largely undefined, although some critics suggest that even one inhaled particle could cause illness, either through heavy metal poisoning or radiation.

Several dozen U.S. soldiers were exposed to such dust after U.S. armoured vehicles were mistakenly hit by "friendly" rounds. The army says none is believed to have ingested dangerous amounts, and tests so far have not found high uranium levels in their bodies.

As for skin exposure, the low-level radiation from chunks of depleted uranium is equivalent to background radiation in nature. But since the ultimate health

effects of low-level radiation remain unclear, the U.S. military says it "prudently" assumes some risk and ensures against long, constant exposure.

Last January, however, a U.S. General Accounting Office report found the army inadequately educated its soldiers to uranium dust hazards.

After Dr. Hoskins, in January, publicly urged the U.N. Environment Programme to investigate, the Kenya-based agency took up the cause, writing to other U.N. organisations and the Iraqi and Kuwaiti governments for information, and saying it was "concerned about the danger these shells may present to human health."

It still awaits a request from Iraq or Kuwait for a U.N. fact-finding mission, a Kuwait embassy spokesman in Washington, Raed Al Rifai, would say only that the U.S. debate over depleted uranium "has heightened the interest of my government." Efforts by the AP to obtain official Iraqi comment were unsuccessful.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDER

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 773111-19	
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>	
18:00	Les Aventures de l'Espace
18:30	Envoyé Spécial
19:00	News in French
19:15	Fenêtre sur
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Super Bloops
21:00	Not Another Science Show
21:30	Varieties
22:00	News in English
22:30	Feature Film: "Jagged Edge"
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>	
03:50	Fajr
05:25	(Sunrise) Doha
12:37	Dhuhr
15:47	'Asr
19:48	Maghrib
21:23	Isha
<b>CHURCHES</b>	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetfeth, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terra Sancta Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628343	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Assiout International Church Tel. 625226	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932	
Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691	
<b>WEATHER</b>	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair and windy with westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Amman Min./Max. Temp. 14 / 25	
Aqaba 21 / 33	
Dahesh 14 / 29	
Jordan Valley 20 / 32	

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 44 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.		Khashen pharmacy	985417	Jordan Electricity Authority ...	815615	DEKRU:	
		<b>EMERGENCIES</b>		Electric Power	636381	Princess Basmah Hospital ...	(02)275555
				Company	08-53200	Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
				RJ Flight Information	08-53200	Ibn Al Nafies Hospital	(02)247100
				Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200	AQABA:	
						Princess Haya Hospital ...	(03)314111
<b>USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS</b>				<b>HOSPITALS</b>		<b>FOR THE TRAVELLER</b>	
<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>						<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>	
AMMAN:				AMMAN:		This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. It is not intended to be used as a guide, where it should always be verified.	
Dr. Youssef Nasar	751144	Civil Defence Emergency	199	Husseini Medical Centre	813513/32		
Dr. Jamil Tarif	630801	Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777	Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn.	644281/6		
Dr. Nidal Al Mahsin	751672	Fire Brigade	891228	Akileh Maternity, J. Amn.	642441/2		
Dr. Mohammad Shugair	625693	Blood Bank	775121	Jabal Amman Maternity	642622		
First pharmacy	661912	Highway Police	843402	Mahase, J. Amman	6612737		
Fordons pharmacy	778336	Traffic Police	896390	Palestine, Shamsani	661711/4		
Al Asma pharmacy	637055	Public Security Department	630751	Shamsani Hospital	669131		
Natroukh pharmacy	625672	Hotel Complaints	605800	University Hospital	645845		
Al Salem pharmacy	630730	Price Complaints	661176	Al-Musheer Hospital	6672279		
Shamsani pharmacy	644945	Water and Sewerage		The Islamic, Abdali	6612737		
Shamsani pharmacy	637660	Complaints	897467	Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6		
Najib pharmacy	847632	Telephone Information	787111	Italian, Al-Muhajirah	777101/3		
		Directory assistance	121	Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/26		
		Emergency Calls	010230	Army, Marka	891611/5		
		Central Amman Telephone		Queen Alia Hospital	6224050		
		Repairs	623101	Amal Hospital	674155	<b>ARRIVALS</b>	
		Abdullah Telephone Repairs	661101	ZARQA:		Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
		Jordan Television	771111	Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323	04:30 ... Jakarta, Singapore, RJ	
		Radio Jordan	774111	Zarqa National Hospital	(09)980560	07:30 ... Jeddah, RJ	
		Water Authority	680100	Ibn Sina Hospital	(09)986132	09:30 ... New Delhi, RJ	
				Al Hikmah Modern Hospital	(09)989970	16:15 ... Dhahran, RJ	
						18:30 ... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)	



## Women's integration in development process still lags behind target — Princess Basma

MUTAH (Petra) — Despite all official and non-official efforts to integrate women in the comprehensive development process, the target has not been fully achieved, according to Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

Chairing a one-day symposium Thursday entitled "Towards a National Strategy for Women in Jordan," at Mutah University, the Princess said there are still some demands to be met if the woman is to take her full role in the development of her community.

Princess Basma reviewed the objectives of a national strategy for women, saying that it aims to enhance the role of women in all fields given the democratic atmosphere Jordan is enjoying.

She noted that the National Committee on Women's Affairs, which organised the symposium in the southern part of Jordan, has prepared various working

papers covering the legislative, economic, political, social, cultural and educational dimensions, which should be the main elements of the proposed strategy.

The symposium seeks to highlight the situation of women in the urban, rural and badia (desert) area, and identify their needs.

Also addressing the symposium was former Deputy Prime Minister and Transport Minister Ali Suheimat, who said that the woman is not only a mother, a wife and a sister, but also the full partner of the man in building the society.

Dr. Subeimat called for unleashing the potential and capacities of women and for removing some of the restrictions precluding their full participation in community life.

Minister of Social Development Mohammad Al Suqour presented a working paper on the social, economic and educational dimensions of women's life.

Ministry of Education Secretary General Munther Al Masri presented a working paper on the political and legislative dimensions, in which he made reference to some of the legislation in force, saying that they are capable of enhancing women's role in national development.

He highlighted certain aspects that make a strategy for women a pressing need.

The symposium was the third of a series organised by the National Committee for Women's Affairs. The committee is headed by Princess Basma and is comprised of ministers of Planning, Labour, Social Development, the president of the Civil Service Commission, the secretary general of the Ministry of Education, Taher Hikmat, Amal

Farhan from the University of Jordan, the president of the Federation of Jordanian Women, a representative of Noor Al Hussein Foundation, a representative of the working women, and a representative of the non-governmental sector.

The symposium formulated a final statement which called for providing job opportunities for women, increasing the number of literacy centres, providing scholarships to girls to pursue their university education, helping excellent girl students to pursue their higher education and setting up public and village libraries and clubs for women and girls to enhance their cultural role.

The symposium was attended by several deputies from the southern region, teaching staff of Mutah University, heads of local councils and government officials.

## Expert says parties fall short of reflecting political spectrum

By Sausan Ghosheh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian political parties, lacking an attractive political programme and mass following, fall short of reflecting the wide political spectrum of the country and its representatives in Parliament, said Hani Hourani, president of Al Urdun Al Jadid (New Jordan) Research Centre.

At lecture Thursday evening at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation, Mr. Hourani said a total of 22 parties are expected to be licensed in time to participate in the next parliamentary elections. Although the number is considered large for Jordan's small population, it is significantly less than the actual number of parties present in this country, which are estimated to exceed 60, Mr. Hourani added.

The current licensed parties, according to Mr. Hourani, do not manifest the true strength and the support of the Islamist, centrist, pan-Arab and leftist movements; there are many parties that are either not sufficiently organised to receive a licence or that do not wish to participate in the current political system.

So far, he stressed, the characteristics and traits of political parties, especially the centrist ones, have not been formulated and dissensions are expected to occur; increasing the already large number of parties.

In addition, Mr. Hourani said, classifying parties in Jordan is a different task, mainly because many of them are new and need time in order to develop a special

"identity."

Although most parties label themselves as centrist, he stated that in studying the 19 licensed parties an outline may be drawn for five political streams.

The first and strongest, Mr. Hourani said, is the Islamist stream, which includes two current licensed parties — the Islamic Action Front and Arah Democratic Islamic Movement.

Second, he said, is the "conservative/traditional stream" with a tribal and rural background. This stream, according to Mr. Hourani, includes five parties — Al Ahd Party, the Jordanian National Alliance, the Awakening Party, Al Watan (Homeland) Party and the Popular Unity Party — the first four of which have a Jordanian base and the fifth, a Palestinian one.

Third, the liberal centrist stream, Mr. Hourani said, represents the upper and upper middle classes and includes three parties — Al Mustakbal Party, the Party for Justice and Progress and the Democratic Arah Unity Party.

Fourth, he said, is the pan-Arab stream, which so far includes only two parties, the Jordanian Socialist Arah Baath Party, which is seen as being close to the Baath in Iraq, and the Progressive Arah Baath Party, which is seen to be close to its counterpart in Syria.

Fifth, according to Mr. Hourani, is the leftist stream which can be divided into two groups, those with Communist roots — the Jordanian Communist Party, the Jordanian Democratic Socialist

Party and the Freedom Party — and those with Palestinian roots — the Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party, the Jordanian Democratic People's Party, and the Jordanian Democratic Progressive Party.

Other methods for classifying Jordanian political parties are old versus new, ideology versus political programmes and Jordanian versus Palestinian, he said. These classifications tend to coincide.

For instance, Mr. Hourani said, the new centrist parties are usually programme parties, while the older Islamist, leftist and pan-Arah parties seem to be based around an ideology.

Classifying the parties may serve as a mechanism for differentiating one party from the next, he said, explaining that they "seem" to have similar features, programmes and literature regarding their loyalty to the Arab and Islamic worlds and their commitment to the Palestinian cause and to the strengthening of democracy.

These parties, in general, tend to be centralised and focus around individuals, Mr. Hourani asserted. Until today, political parties have not succeeded in drawing in the public; altogether party membership composes less than one per cent of the society.

Women, in particular, he said, except for leftist parties, are virtually absent from the political scene.

The alienation of political parties has both historical and recent causes, Mr. Hourani asserted.

Historically, he said, parties have received negative propaganda and were continuously slandered. In addition, according to Mr. Hourani, party members were subject to imprisonment and harassment.

Recently, despite the legalisation of political parties, they continue to be looked down upon and are not given, by the authorities, the same level of importance as other institutions, he said.

In addition, the parties have also failed in changing their negative image and in presenting themselves as necessary for the political process, Mr. Hourani maintained.

The absence of popular political programmes, the alienation of some parties from the problems of the society and the difficulty in differentiating between the present parties are other reasons for the lack of mass following.

Mr. Hourani concludes by stating that the representation of these parties in the upcoming Parliament will depend mainly on the election law used at the time.

But, he added that "no matter what the outcome of the election will be the process itself will be a good opportunity for the political parties to examine their motives and the response of the public to their programmes and to gain their own identities."

## Communist party protests 'insulting' sermons

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian Communist Party (JCP), Thursday, sent a letter to the Minister of Awarq, Abdul Salam Al Abdadi, protesting the content of sermons delivered by preachers at some mosques.

The sermons, according to Yacoub Zayadin, secretary general of the JCP, were mainly comprised of "insults and incitements on different political parties and Christians."

These attacks, the letter

warned will affect the national unity of the country, are unconstitutional and go against the principles of the National Charter of Jordan, which calls for equality among people of different creeds and guarantees freedom of thought.

"How dare they call for collecting the Jizya from Christians... and insult our women and daughters and raise doubts about their ethics and morals," JCP officials exclaimed, stressing that these statements indicate that the preachers are trying to differentiate

between the role of Muslims and Christians in the society.

As for Communists, they have been labelled as "atheists, unbelievers and hooligans," Dr. Zayadin added.

"We are sure that these statements were made. There is no chance of denying them. Some of us heard them while sitting in our homes, through the loudspeakers, and others went to the mosques and listened to some of the preachers," he added.

The JCP, in its above-mentioned letter, confirmed its

respect for religious beliefs and stressed the important role the mosques and churches could play to raise public awareness. But, it emphasised that the mosques should not be used as an instrument in the hand of one political party to gain more popularity at the expense of the defamation of others.

The letter also stated that the preachers' sermons contradict the essence of Islam which calls for forgiveness and flexibility.

"Such sermons distort the image of Islam," Dr. Zayadin said.

## 15 occupational therapy graduates to provide a 'much needed' service

By Maha Addasi  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The graduation of the second group of occupational therapists took place at the Farah Centre of the Hussein Medical Centre last Wednesday, adding 15 graduates to a field that is much needed in Jordan, according to Samira Baban of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

"No rehabilitation centre is complete without an occupational therapist," Dr. Baban said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The need, according to Dr. Baban, was always there, but not much was done about it until Hafiza Lata, the wife of a former British counselor to Jordan, convinced people of the need for such a service.

"Today we have this centre at the Hussein Medical Centre where a three-year programme is offered," she said.

According to Her Highness Princess Majda Ra'd, one of the founders of the Occupational Therapy Programme, there is a plan to upgrade the programme so that the college is transferred

to the University of Jordan as an accredited bachelor of science (B.Sc.) degree programme.

"We are planning to upgrade this programme, that is often mistaken for physiotherapy, but which is not at all like physiotherapy," Princess Majda said.

"Unlike physiotherapy, which deals with rehabilitation of the lower limbs mainly, occupational therapy deals with the upper limbs. Specifically, occupational therapy is the treatment of patients who have been born disabled or have suffered a stroke, affecting mostly the upper limbs. Occupational therapy helps such patients deal with everyday living activities that we take for granted, such as how to dress yourself and how to hold a spoon. Occupational therapists must have the creativity to be able to deal with these problems in different patients," she said.

United Nations estimate mentions that 10 per cent of every society suffers from some kind of handicap which makes the possible number of patients in Jordan 300,000, possibly requiring a great deal of equipment. But Dr. Baban says otherwise.

"In the occupational therapy programme, the students are taught to make do with what is available around them. They must be creative enough to make toys themselves and to make special chairs, to cite two examples."

Students learn to do their work with what is available in the community so that soon we will depend less and less on imported materials," Dr. Baban said.

She added that the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), and the Farah Rehabilitation Centre have been great supporters of this programme, but graduates from this programme have not been able to find employment in governmental institutions.

"The government has certain rules and titles under which a person can be employed. Presently occupational therapists are employed under the title 'physiotherapists' which is incorrect."

We are hoping that new titles will be created," Dr. Baban said.

Deputising for Her Majesty Queen Noor, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid attended the graduation ceremony.



## Habbab Habash Tourism officer elected to fellow at U.K. society

AMMAN (J.T.) — Habbab Habash, research and planning officer at the Ministry of Tourism, has been elected Fellow of the Tourism Society in the United Kingdom.

The society is a professional institution and its membership embraces technocrats and academicians in the field of tourism.

Mr. Habash has been a member of the society since 1983

## Democratic freedoms, no licence to violate law, expose persons — minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Democratic freedoms are not a licence nor permission to violate the law or Constitution, neither are they a licence or permission to expose government, national or pan-Arah institutions or person, maintained, acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar Thursday.

Speaking at a meeting with the president and members of the Jordanian Press Association (JPA), Dr. Ahn Nowar said democratic freedoms are the strongest and fairest bases for the state of institutions and law, which ensure freedoms to all, without violating the freedoms of others.

He stressed that such freedoms should not be utilised to spread rumours or promote semi-facts. He said he would not interfere in any kind of democratic freedoms, adding that his duties make it incumbent on him to protect freedom against any violations taking place in the name of freedom of democracy.

Dr. Ahn Nowar voiced his confidence in the JPA and in each Jordanian journalist.

"There is no need for me to call on any journalist or on the JPA to defend the interests of the country and the Arab homeland, because I believe every Jordanian journalist is a leading defender of the right, honour and dignity of our homeland."

He added that every journalist is a full partner in the Jordanian press family and shares a direct responsibility for observing the law.

"Your law gives you full power to defend the higher interest of the country and the freedom of press at the same time. It also empowers you to defend the cleanliness, purity and sacredness of word, just as it entitles you to defend the security of the country and the safety of every citizen."

JPA President Salman Al Qudah briefed Dr. Abu Nowar on the concerns of the press society in Jordan and its future aspirations.

He stressed the importance of granting journalists a special career allowance and a hardship allowance, in an effort to improve their conditions and enable them

to perform their duties smoothly.

Mr. Qudah referred to encroachments on the journalism profession in Jordan by some people who work as correspondents for foreign media and newspapers, without being accredited by the press and publications department, and stressed the need for putting an end to such encroachments.

Mr. Qudah also said the JPA has embarked on the necessary steps to construct a headquarters and a club for journalists on a plot of land adjacent to the Hussein Sport City, donated by His Majesty King Hussein.

after being away from them for almost a quarter of a century... and I will not forget my comrades whom I left behind and I call on Syria to respond to calls by humanitarian and international bodies to free all my comrades of conscience prisoners and all political detainees."

## Nasraween released after 23 years in Syrian jails

AMMAN (J.T.) — After 23 years of detention in Syrian jails, Mjalli Nasraween returned to his home town of Mafraq Thursday.

Mr. Nasraween, who was a member of the national leadership of the Baath Socialist Party in 1970, before being imprisoned, was received at Al Ramtha border post by large numbers of citizens.

Mr. Nasraween said he was happy to return home and called on the Syrian authorities to release all political detainees and prisoners of conscience.

"I am happy to come back to my comrades, friends and family

after being away from them for almost a quarter of a century... and I will not forget my comrades whom I left behind and I call on Syria to respond to calls by humanitarian and international bodies to free all my comrades of conscience prisoners and all political detainees."

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Arab art exhibit opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma today (Saturday) will open a month-long art exhibition by 40 artists from the Arab World. The exhibition, entitled "The Contemporary Arab Art Exhibition," is organised by Hisham Hijawi Scientific Foundation, in cooperation with Amman Bank for Investment and the Jordan-Kuwait Bank. On display will be art plates drawn by leading artists from Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Sudan.

#### U.S. to sell wheat to Jordan

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Department of Agriculture has agreed to sell Jordan 200,000 tonnes of wheat under the special agreement. Jordan will be entitled to buy the wheat, estimated at a total cost of \$30 million, from American exporters between June 23 and Sept. 30. Shipping of purchased amounts will take place between Nov. 23-30, according to the agreement. No further details were revealed.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Abdullah Kattan and Dodi Tabbaa at the French Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition of Japanese paintings and photos at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Paintings by Salem Al Dabbagh, Hani Ali and Karim Nassan at the Abdul Hammed Shoman Foundation Gallery (10 a.m.-5 p.m.)

★ Art exhibition by 26 Jordanian artists at Eshbeelia Art Gallery, 6th Circle, Amra Shopping Centre.

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An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
E. Amman 1975  
جريدة الأردن السياسية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية في العاصمة عمّان

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
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Editorial and Advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 571111, 57141-4

Telex: 9571 JPT JORDAN

Fax: 57141-4

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Good intentions with saboteurs

JORDAN HAS every right to question the aims and objectives of American press reports, published Thursday, which attempted to fuel anti-Jordanian sentiments for our position during the Gulf war, especially as the eve of His Majesty King Hussein's first meeting with President Bill Clinton and his administration. While journalists are, as they should be, always reluctant to question the integrity of fellow journalists, it is nevertheless incumbent on us to look deep into those reports that have appeared now, exactly at a time when both Jordan and the U.S. need to heal the wounds of the Gulf war and reestablish their friendship on a solid basis, and into the motives of those who might have been behind the reports.

The congressional report that the writers quoted in their piece Thursday was actually released last week and not on Wednesday as some of them contended. It is the report that accompanies the Foreign Aid Appropriations bill which was "marked up" by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations last week during the "mark-up" of the foreign aid appropriations bill. Therefore, we can only guess why they chose to carry their stories now, unless they intended the timing to coincide with His Majesty's visit to Washington. The report was released last week, with copies available to the public from the subcommittee office. The subcommittee report quotes from a September 1992 report by the General Accounting Office (GAO). So at least one writer's statement that the report was released on Wednesday is rather misleading because it gives the impression that the GAO report itself — as opposed to the subcommittee's report — was released recently, which it wasn't.

In fact, the GAO report was released in September 1992 at the request of Subcommittee Chairman David Bonior (D-Michigan). They had requested the GAO — congress's investigative arm — to investigate the Bush administration's actions with regard to military aid to Jordan during the Gulf crisis. He asked for the report because he felt that the Bush administration had systematically misinformed his subcommittee on the issue. On a number of occasions, he stated clearly that his anger or upset was not directed at Jordan but that his investigation was intended to clarify what he believes was misleading action by the Republican administration to his subcommittee, and therefore to House members in general. When it was released in September, the GAO report barely had any repercussions for Jordan in general, nor on the Hill. (The Los Angeles Times carried a story much later, in November 1992, when it was released in September, the GAO report had a classified annex that was declassified more than a month ago, upon Oby's insistence. When the classified section of that report was made public, none of the U.S. press picked up on it.

Based on the kind of information, and notwithstanding the possibility that the writers of the reports were unable to obtain a copy of the GAO report before Wednesday, we can only conclude that there is somebody out there in Washington, probably many more, who would like to sabotage any and all attempts at healing the rift between Jordan and the U.S. once and for all. We hope we are wrong on this, because everybody should benefit from good relations among all parties. But we cannot be sure that regardless of our and most others' good intentions there will always be people who prefer to fish in murky waters all the time.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I (Arabic daily) urged Kuwait to rescind the death sentences passed on 10 Jordanian citizens serving in the emirate. It is hoped that the sensible men in Kuwait would realise that the court verdict was unjust and that it was taken in a bid to undermine efforts aimed at reconciling Arab states in the wake of the Gulf war, said the daily. Regardless of its continued call for pan-Arab solidarity and reconciliation, Jordan is also keen on safeguarding the lives and the interests of its citizens and protecting them from injustice, said the daily. Jordan does not accept the claim that the Jordanian citizens, including students, were in collusion with Iraq helping it to invade Kuwait in 1990, said the paper. It is quite reasonable for the Jordanian government to take any step it finds fit in order to secure the release of the detained Jordanians, including those sentenced to death, the paper continued. Those behind the death sentences should realise that all Jordanians can only deepen the wounds and widen the gap among the Arab states, warned the daily. It said that unless the Kuwaitis rescind their verdict and release the Jordanian citizens, the rift between the Arab states will be widened and reconciliation would be shelved for good.

Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily, urged various Arab states to stop the accusations and human rights groups in Jordan and demand to end the pressure on Kuwait to secure the release of the Jordanian detainees in Kuwait. The writer said that the accusations against Jordan in Jordan, in addition to the Arab human rights organisations and various world organisations, should not be a source and move together in the direction of blaming an oppressed people now in Kuwaiti jails.



## New activist role for U.N. peacekeepers

By Anthony Goodman  
Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — At least 20 Somali demonstrators are killed by United Nations troops in Mogadishu.

Additional casualties are caused when American-piloted U.N. gunships strike arms dumps belonging to one of Somalia's chief warlords.

A few days earlier, British U.N. troops kill two Croats attacking a convoy trying to bulldoze supplies through to besieged Muslims in Bosnia.

Welcome to the new world order, where the United Nations, intended as a peacemaker, is increasingly playing a shooting role.

Instead of firing back only when fired upon — and then with great reluctance — U.N. forces now often have a mandate to take the initiative.

In diplomatic parlance, the difference is between peacekeeping — which assumes there is already a peace to keep — and peace-making, where peace has to be enforced.

Underlying the change is the fact that, since the end of the cold war, the United Nations has become increasingly involved in trying to establish or maintain peace within, rather than between, countries.

In the "bad old days," U.N. involvement in a country's internal affairs was usually out of bounds since rival factions often acted as

surrogates for the power blocs led by the United States and the then-Soviet Union.

In those days, U.N. peacekeeping was relatively simple. When two countries went to war, the Security Council would meet, order a ceasefire and send in troops to serve as a buffer between the opposing armies.

U.N. peacekeepers patrolled the Sinai desert between the Egyptians and Israelis, kept watch along the India-Pakistan ceasefire line or between Iran and Iraq.

When problems arose, the United Nations could turn to one or other of the governments involved and demand a halt to ceasefire violations.

More recently, in Somalia and Yugoslavia as well as in Namibia, El Salvador, Angola and Cambodia, the United Nations was given the task of bringing peace to nations which either had no functioning government or were torn by internal strife.

Only hours after gunmen ambushed and killed 23 Pakistani U.N. soldiers in Mogadishu on June 5, the Security Council said the force known officially as the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) was authorised to "take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks."

This included their "arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment," the resolution affirmed.

In the former Yugoslavia, the U.N. Protection Force (UNPRO-

FOR) has also been acting under an increasingly tough series of mandates.

The latest, adopted on June 4 and designed to protect six large Muslim-inhabited "safe areas," authorises U.N. troops "to take the necessary measures, including the use of force" — and air power — in reply to bombardments or incursions against those areas.

Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, in Vienna, expressed regret at the killing of demonstrators in Somalia by Pakistani U.N. troops on Sunday but praised efforts to disarm gangs that have plagued efforts to bring aid and stability to that famine-stricken nation.

A U.N. spokesman in New York said Somali faction leaders had "recklessly resorted to inciting crowds to threaten the security of the UNOSOM troops and used women and children as human shields."

Despite extreme provocation, U.N. troops "have reacted in a restrained manner, as a result of which civilian casualties have been kept to a minimum," the U.N. spokesman added.

The commander of the Pakistani contingent has opened an inquiry into Sunday's incident.

U.N. peacekeepers, like the rest of the world, are quickly learning that the end of the East-West divide has not ushered in a new millennium but led to a virtual revival of ethnic hatreds, religious intolerance and plain old-fashioned war-jordanism.

## East, West and more West

# In a unipolar world, best thing is to stand apart

By G.H. Jansen

IN the Third Afro-Asian World there have been and there are two sorts of leaders, who may be designated as "western men" and "men of the West", and despite the similarity of nomenclature they stand for quite different, even antagonistic attitudes and policies.

The "western men" are those who in their culture and life-style are "westernised" and in some cases very deeply so and not just as a western veneer. The archetypal example was Jawaharlal Nehru, who, after his schooling and university and law studies in England, had to settle down and study to become fluent in Hindi (though his spoken language was really Hindustani). Maulana Kalam Azad once expressed his surprise and disappointment when he heard Nehru, then his cell-mate in jail, talking in his sleep in English. Nehru was a lover of English poetry and carried around in his head large chunks of English verse and he was also a lover of western classical music and ballet. And no one who has had the dubious honour of partaking of Panditji's strictly English-style breakfast is ever likely to forget that gastronomic obstacle race.

Despite all this Nehru was the antithesis of a "man of the West" for these beliefs, most of them sincerely, that "West is best" in politics, in economics and in day-to-day life. Nehru was too proud, too much an independent Indian patriot to feel even slightly inferior to the West; it was probably the other way round, especially towards the USA.

It is probably true to say that so far, India has not had any leaders of the second type on the national level; there were many individuals or groups or classes who have been and are pro-West because "the West" is "modern", but that attitude has not yet penetrated widely the Indian political ethos, though it is probably well on its way.

But there are several Asian countries which have had both types of leaders. In Egypt, there was Gamal Abdul Nasser, whom the West named its sworn enemy, and yet, when working in his study in his modest home, he used to have, as background music, the flute concerti of

Mozart. Because of his family connection with the Prophet Mohammad and the role he has chosen for himself in Arab history, King Hussein of Jordan, trained at Sandhurst, has always chosen the Arab side against the West (and Israel) at times of regional crisis as in 1967 and the 1990-91 Kuwait-Iraq conflict, in spite of his general pro-western political stance in the cold war context. The Egyptian "man of the West" was, par excellence, Anwar Sadat, who, while he would not have known whether Mozart was a composer or a brand of German motor car, was the West's all-too-loyal ally and therefore a friend of Israel, that other local ally of the West.

In Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah in his immaculate suits and monocle and "correspondent's" shoes, was very much a "western man" but, like Nehru, was too proud to be a man of the West, like his successors from the ranks of the army, such as General Ayub Khan. In Pakistan, as in India, it was the Sandhurst-trained generals who had the pro-western inferiority complex which someone like General Zia ul-Haq certainly did not have. He was too much of a "native" Muslim and also too shrewd to do anything more than use the West, especially the U.S., for his and Pakistan's purposes.

The sharpest contrast between the two types is observable in Indonesia between President Sukarno, erratic, devious and a sensualist, but always his own man, and thus very different from the steady, sober General Suharto, safely ensconced in the American pocket.

There can be a certain amount of movement by leaders from one type to the other, from "western man" to "man of the West" rather than the other way round, but then this transformation may have more to do with the self-confidence of the ruler and his education in the ways of the West than his political orientation. Who would have imagined that the anthropologically authentic Kikuyu and Kenyan Jomo Kenyatta would have become a luxury-loving man of the West, as his successor President Daniel Arap Moi? And, curiously, the

authentic Kenyan nationalist opponent of Jomo Kenyatta, Odinga Odinga, still plays the same role as Moi.

Both types of leaders are to be found among the three presidents that the Republic of Cyprus has had since its independence in 1960. The first two, Archbishop Makarios, who led the freedom struggle, and Spiros Kyprianou, who participated in it, because of those roles were "western men" and not "men of the West" as was the third president, George Vassiliou, a millionaire businessman who had a touching faith in the goodwill of Britain and the U.S. to help solve the Cyprus problem created by the invasion of the island by Turkey, the West's ally; a faith that, so far, has not been justified by events.

These two types of leaders could be found presently, and in the recent past, throughout the Third World — in Malaysia and Sri Lanka, in East and West Africa and in Arab North Africa: it would seem to be a fixed politico-psychological pattern and it is for diplomats and scholars to identify and classify them according to their deep personal-ity types.

Why some of these leaders are of one type and some of the other would seem to be a matter of individual personality and experience. It does not fit into the old cold war categorisation with the pro-West on the right and the anti-or non-West on the left, because Nasser and Makarios were no leftists. Nor is it a matter of cultural affinity determining political loyalties because, as we have seen, non-westernised leaders were pro-West and westernised individuals were independent of the West.

That world politics is now unipolar does not invalidate this categorisation because the One World Power still has its friends, its foes and those who want to stand apart, which more and more countries are trying to do as the One World Power becomes more demanding and domineering.

The writer is a Cyprus-based journalist specialising in Islamic and Middle Eastern affairs. He contributed the article to the Jordan Times.

## The Week in Print

# Press pessimistic about new round of talks; U.N. accused of selectivity in applying resolutions

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

The Jordanian daily newspapers focused attention in the past week on the 10th round of Arab-Israeli negotiations in Washington, the Kuwaiti court's death sentences passed on 10 Jordanians and the situation in Somalia as well as a host of domestic issues.

Al Dustour voiced pessimism about the outcome of the new round of talks, noting that as soon as the negotiations started Israel chose to manifest further intransigence and adamant stands.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has declared before parliament that Israel cannot give everything that the Arabs demand at the talks and will not fully withdraw from the Golan Heights, said the daily.

At the same time, the statement was echoed by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher who said that any solution to the deadlock in the talks should involve an Arab compromise and is up to the Arabs to achieve progress in the peace talks with Israel, said the daily. In light of these statements, one cannot hope much progress to be achieved in the present round, the paper added.

Mohammad Kharoub, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily, said that Mr. Rabin is quite afraid of the opposition Likud Party and therefore he is not able to end Israel's intransigence at the negotiating table.

Mr. Rabin fears for the reputation of the Labour Party and is striving to keep Labour in government at any cost, said the writer. He added that one is bound to

witness more adamant Israeli stands in the present round and little progress towards a settlement.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that it is up to the U.S. administration to see to it that progress is achieved. Washington has given promises that progress is feasible and will be attained as it intends to play the role of active partner in the negotiations, said the daily.

But it said it must be emphasised here that since the talks hinge on the implementation of U.N. resolutions, peace can by no means be achieved unless these resolutions have been implemented in full.

Referring to the Arab parties' coordination talks before the 10th round, Tahrir Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Dustour, said that the ministers of the Arab states involved in the negotiations should live up to expectations and instruct their delegations not to cede any Arab rights.

The writer said that rejection of any separate deals between Israel and any Arab state should serve as one step towards strengthening the Arab stand and manifesting unity in confrontation with the common enemy.

Salem Khdeiry, a guest columnist in Al Ra'i, said that water will be the major bone of contention between Arabs and Israelis in the years to come. The writer said that as the Jewish immigration continues to Palestine, Israel will no doubt resort to expansion in order to settle the newcomers and would look for new water resources.

The writer said that as the present century nears the end, more and more problems will arise stemming from the need for more water for the ever-growing population of the Middle East.

Hamadeh Faraanah, a columnist in Al Dustour, praised Syria for its rejection of bilateral deals with Israel, stressing the need for the Jewish state to implement U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 in full before peace can be achieved.

The writer said that Syria has proved that it can accept nothing less than a full Israeli withdrawal not only from the Golan Heights but also from all the other parts of occupied Arab land. It is hoped that the other Arab parties would follow Syria's example and remain steadfast in their position, said the writer.

Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily, said the Israeli decision to pull out from Gaza Strip should be accepted by the Palestinians and the Arab World as a first step towards further withdrawal. The writer said he backed Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's approval of the Israeli announcement about the unilateral withdrawal because such a move would mean that Israel recognises the fact the Palestine is an occupied land, on the one hand, and that Gaza would serve as the nucleus for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, on the other.

Kuwait's decision to execute 10 Jordanian and Palestinian citizens who had been serving in the emirate during the Gulf war came under strong condemnation in the Jordanian press.

The Kuwait court's decision, said Salameh Ekour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab, was an attempt to undermine all current efforts to end differences among the Arab regimes. Before, during and after the Gulf crisis, Jordan has never stopped its endeavours to achieve solidarity and reconciliation among the Arab regimes, said the writer.

He said that in his latest statement, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali made it clear that Jordan extends a friendly hand to all Arabs and is keen on removing lingering elements that continue to mar Arab relations.

The verdict passed on 10 Jordanian and Palestinian citizens in Kuwait is a stark crime, not only against the innocent citizens, but also against the whole Arab Nation which is trying to regain its unity in the aftermath of the Gulf war, said Sultan Al Hattab, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily.

The writer said that the world should not remain passive vis-a-vis such a crime. The writer said he had reason to believe that the Israelis and the Americans were behind the death sentences, just before the start of the 10th round of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, in order to cause more disarray in Arab ranks.

In the view of Mohammad Subeili, Kuwait would release the Jordanian and Palestinian detainees once the Iraqis released Kuwaiti nationals still held in Iraq. The columnist, who writes in Al Dustour, said that Jordan has played host to

and provide help for Iraqis, Kuwaitis and many other nationals and hosted hundreds of thousands of evacuees, returnees and expatriates and therefore, it deserves fair treatment on the part of its Arab sister states.

Abdul Rahim Omar criticised the United Nations for its selectivity in implementing Security Council resolutions. The columnist, who writes for Al Ra'i, said while the United Nations have vented to its fury over the death of the 23 Pakistani U.N. troops by raiding Somali military and civilian positions, it has kept silent over Israel's defiance throughout the past 26 years.

The writer said the Israeli defiance was most recently manifested in its refusal to repatriate the 400 Palestinians it had deported to South Lebanon.

"Operation Restore Hope" has now been transformed into "restore concern and tension" in Somalia, charged Mahmoud Rimawi, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily. He said that when it was a mere humanitarian mission, the United Nations' move into war-torn Somalia was welcomed by many nations. But now, as it turns into a bloody aggression on the Somali people, the mission can by no means be aimed at restoring hope to the people of that country.

A columnist in Al Dustour called on the government to be neutral in the coming election as such a stand would only enhance the progress of the march of democracy.

Mona Shugair said that the present government has a main duty: to ensure smooth, fair and free elections in November, and it is its duty to remain neutral, especially as the country is facing a crucial decision concerning peace with Israel. Therefore, she said, any move on the part of the government concerning the Election Law circumventing Parliament or short of consultation with the deputies could cause a

setback to the democratic process in the country.

Her views were countered by Salameh Ekour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shaab daily, who said that the majority of people and parties in Jordan favour amendments to the present Election Law which has become obsolete.

The writer said that the present law is full of loopholes and does not cater to the present political situation. The deputies who oppose amendments to the law could have proposed meaningful amendments to it during their mandate over the past four years, he said.

Tahrir Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Dustour, demanded changes from the government and various economic sectors to work out a formula by which the cost of living index would be linked to the salary scales of employees in the private and public sectors alike.

The writer cites a recent 25 per cent salary increase granted by the Arab Bank Limited to its employees as a move that would stir complaints among the other sectors of employees in the private and public sectors. He said that the Arab Bank decided on the move in view of the soaring cost of living in Jordan, which other firms and companies have obviously failed to realise.

Issa Shueibi, a columnist in Al Dustour, referred to the recent statistics showing that 106,000 Jordanians are unemployed at the moment. He said that at the same time, the country hosts 125,000 non-Jordanian workers whose jobs could easily be taken over by Jordanians.

The writer said that only through a national census and analysis of the available figures of workers and household members can the concerned authorities arrive at fairly correct figures. The correct information, he said, is essential to the planners and decision-makers.



# Universal Declaration of Human Rights

General Assembly Resolution 217  
(December 10, 1948)

## The General Assembly,

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member states themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

### ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

### ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it is independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

### ARTICLE 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

### ARTICLE 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

### ARTICLE 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

### ARTICLE 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

### ARTICLE 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

### ARTICLE 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent

national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

### ARTICLE 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

### ARTICLE 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

### ARTICLE 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.  
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

### ARTICLE 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

### ARTICLE 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.  
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

### ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.  
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

### ARTICLE 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.  
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

### ARTICLE 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.  
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.  
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

### ARTICLE 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.  
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

### ARTICLE 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

### ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

### ARTICLE 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.  
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

### ARTICLE 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.  
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.  
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

### ARTICLE 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

### ARTICLE 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.  
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.  
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.  
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

### ARTICLE 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

### ARTICLE 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.  
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

### ARTICLE 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.  
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.  
3. Parents have a right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

### ARTICLE 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.  
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

### ARTICLE 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration can be fully realised.

### ARTICLE 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.  
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.  
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

### ARTICLE 30

Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

## Required for a Post in a Gulf Country (IS Manager)

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## Letter from Vienna

# World Conference on Human Rights

By Waleed Sa'adi

THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE of the World Conference on Human Rights charged with the adoption of the final declaration became bogged down on two fundamental issues. The subject of the right to self-determination and the subject of linking economic aid with respect for human rights. The controversy over the scope of the right to self-determination ensued from the thesis of the Asian group which wishes to cling to the traditional perception of the right to self-determination by applying it only in cases of foreign occupation or domination or colonial rule.

The Western group, on the other hand, seeks to expand the purview of this right to include independent and sovereign states where the people concerned are denied their right to self-determination by not exercising their periodic voting rights for the election of their representatives. Many developing countries without pluralistic democracy are feeling the heat of the new Western thrust for the expansion of

the dimensions of the right to self-determination and fear that such a formulation could be an invitation to their dismemberment and the loss of their territorial integrity should sizeable minorities within their boundaries opt to form their own respective independent states. To allay the fears of the countries concerned about their sovereignty and independence, the Pakistani delegation moved to introduce language that resulted in complicating the situation. The leader of the Pakistani delegations, in the drafting committee introduced the following wording for the purpose. "The exercise of this right within independent states should not have as its objective the calling into question of the territorial integrity of sovereign and independent states possessed of a government legitimately representing the whole people belonging to the territory without any distinction of any kind." This Pakistani formulation caused an outcry among states

such as Syria and Iraq which questioned the criteria on which a government can be described as legitimate or not. If a certain government cannot be arbitrarily depicted as illegitimate then its territorial integrity can no longer be assured; so reasoned the opponents of this thesis. After two lengthy days of deliberations, there emerged a middle course calling for the use of the language of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which states in its first article that "all peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development." By implication the reading of this article suggests that not only people under occupation or foreign domination are entitled to the right of self-determination. This necessarily means that people in independent states must continue to exercise the right to self-determination. This formulation is expected to be adopted since more than 120 countries already have ratified

## Timing 'fishy'

(Continued from page 1)  
training exercises after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. According to the report, there was debate within the U.S. intelligence community about the seriousness of Jordan's sanctions-busting. The Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency viewed the violations as significant, but the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) did not. Congressman Obey was trying to prove that the former administration misinformed the House on aid to the Kingdom. What ensued was a controversy between the Bush administration and Democrats in the House over this point and Mr. Obey had taken pains to explain that his efforts were not intended to harm

Jordan. "I will continue to support administration policy (on) Jordan because it is important to the peace process, but as chairman of the foreign operations committee I feel an obligation to inform the Congress when it has been misled," he said in a statement to the House in October of last year when he first began investigating the issue. "It is basically an issue between the former administration and the Congress and is not directed at Jordan," a well-informed Jordanian source told the Jordan Times. Most Jordanian officials, including Dr. Anani, believed the report would bear little negative impact on the King's talks with President Clinton or with senators and congressmen.

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## EC economy predicted to shrink 0.5% in '93

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The European Community's (EC's) combined economy will shrink 0.5 per cent this year, and stage a weak recovery of 1.25 per cent growth in 1994, EC Finance Commissioner Henning Christophersen has said.

Presenting the updated summer estimates of the European Commission, he forecast that unemployment could accelerate beyond 12 per cent in 1994, up from an official estimate of 11.5 per cent just four months ago.

This means about 20 million people out of work, Mr. Christophersen said. The unemployment rates would not begin to fall until annual growth rates reached 2.5 to three per cent.

The estimates reflect a dramatic deterioration in economic prospects, and the first decline in real EC growth since 1973.

In February the commission had forecast that average gross domestic product (GDP) in the 12-nation EC would grow 0.8 per cent this year and 1.8 per cent in 1994. Just 12 months ago it was predicting 2.25 per cent growth in 1993.

Mr. Christophersen warned EC member states against trying to spend their way to recovery by raising budget deficits and public debts.

"There is no room for an increase in public deficits. The most important thing now is to pave the way for a further lowering of

interest rates," the commissioner said.

To do this, he added, EC governments would have to cut spending, make labour cheaper and more productive, improve training, and boost competitiveness through lower state subsidies.

Mr. Christophersen also urged member states to streamline the EC's single market and maintain exchange rate credibility by sticking to their project for economic union and a single currency by 1999.

He insisted that the Community should not relax its conditions for membership of a single currency bloc, which include cutting back national debts and pegging budget deficits to a maximum three per cent of GDP.

Average EC budget deficits are expected to average a record 6.25 per cent of GDP in 1993 — far above the monetary union target of three per cent.

The EC's growth and unemployment crisis will be one of the main topics at an EC summit in Copenhagen next Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Christophersen said that enlargement of the EC to include Sweden, Norway, Finland and Austria, and closer integration with eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, would help growth prospects, along with GATT world trade reform.

"Notwithstanding the weakness of demand, only modest progress is being made in reducing inflation, still averaging 4.25 per cent in 1993," the commission said. Inflation is expected to fall to 3.75 per cent next year.

It said that the EC slid into recession in the second half of 1992 and that its economy would shrink further in the first half of 1993, level off in the second half of the year and start improving in mid-1994.

The commission predicts that recession this year will be worst in western Germany, with GDP shrinking by 2.5 per cent (two per cent for Germany as a whole).

Other shrinking economies are Belgium (down 1.25 per cent), France (down 0.75 per cent), and Spain and the Netherlands (down 0.5 per cent).

Denmark and Italy are likely to record zero growth, with positive growth in Ireland (2.25 per cent), Britain (1.5 per cent), Luxembourg (one per cent), Greece (0.75 per cent) and Portugal (0.5 per cent).

The commission expects growth to speed up next year in Britain, Denmark and Ireland (2.5 per cent), Luxembourg (two per cent), Italy, Portugal and Greece (1.5 per cent), Spain (1.25 per cent), the Netherlands and Belgium (one per cent) and France (0.75 per cent). It expects zero growth for western Germany and 0.5 per cent growth for Germany as a whole.

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## Services export reduces U.S. trade deficit by 11.7 per cent

WASHINGTON (AP) — An increase in foreign customers for U.S. services like banking and travel helped shrink the overall U.S. trade deficit by 11.7 per cent from January through March, the government has said.

"The U.S. trade in services has become extremely important in our international trade statement and performance," said economist Allen Sinai, an economist and managing director at Lehman Brothers financial firm. "Services export raises a dollar of foreign exchange just as much as a goods export."

The first-quarter deficit in the U.S. current account totaled \$20.91 billion, the Commerce Department said. That was down from \$23.69 billion during the final three months of 1992, when the deficit jumped 33.3 per cent.

The current account is considered the broadest measure of America's international competitiveness because, unlike the monthly merchandise trade reports, it also tracks trade in services and investment flows between the United States and other nations.

Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown acknowledged the growing role of services in the U.S. economy and said the Clinton administration is taking action to support that sector.

"Our airline industry initiatives, our programme to build a

national information infrastructure and the high priority we assign to the protection of intellectual property in international trade are all examples of this commitment," he said in a statement.

In addition to a surplus in services during the first quarter, the United States posted a surplus in investment income and a decline in unilateral transfers such as foreign aid. But it had yet another deficit in merchandise trade.

"We see some weakening on the goods position," David Jones, an economist with Aubrey G. Lanston and Co., said. The U.S. economy "is recovering before other major economies" and fueling American appetites for foreign goods.

At the same time, the weak economies of many U.S. trading partners are curbing their ability to purchase American products.

"That's been a drag," Mr. Jones said.

Japan, one trading partner with a flat economy, has reported that its trade surplus fell 0.1 per cent in May, the first decline in 29 months.

The drop from last year's levels included a 2.1 per cent decline in the surplus with the United States, the first in 14 months. Japan accounted for 59 per cent of America's merchandise trade deficit last year.

The U.S. current account deficit peaked at \$160.20 billion in 1987 and then fell steadily each year until 1991, when it totalled just \$3.68 billion in part because of allied reimbursement of U.S. expenses in the Gulf war.

But the gap began widening last year, reaching \$62.45 billion, and many analysts believe it will top \$100 billion again this year.

The Commerce report said the merchandise trade deficit rose to \$29.07 billion in the first quarter from \$25.96 billion in the fourth. Exports fell to \$111.63 billion from \$113.99 billion. But imports

grew to \$140.70 billion from \$139.95 billion during the October-December period. The deficit is the difference between exports and imports.

The surplus in services totalled \$14.62 billion, up from \$13.43 billion in the final three months of 1992. Receipts totalled \$46.30 billion, nearly half of which was for travel and passenger fares.

Besides banking and travel, services include royalties, health care, insurance, telecommunications, education, business and technological support and consulting.

Also partly offsetting the goods deficit was a \$1.61 billion surplus in investment income, compared to a fourth-quarter deficit of \$806 million.

Income receipts on U.S. assets rose to \$27.02 billion from \$25.75 billion. Income payments on foreign assets in the United States decreased to \$25.40 billion from \$26.56 billion, partly because of lower interest rates.

## Deng warns of 'severe' rural trouble for China

PEKING (AFP) — Senior leader Deng Xiaoping has warned of social upheaval unless greater attention is paid to improving the living standard of China's 900 million peasants, an official magazine has said.

"If economic trouble occurs in the 1990s, it is very likely to be in agriculture," Mr. Deng was quoted as saying by the weekly New Century.

"If there is agricultural trouble, the country would not recover for many years and the development of the overall economic and social situation would be severely affected," the 88-year-old leader said.

Rural unrest, including riots in some regions, have increased since the ruling Communist Party — in accordance with Mr. Deng's instructions — adopted a market economy last year.

The discontent is in large part due to abuse by local officials, who have either levied dozens of unauthorised taxes on farmers or diverted agricultural funds for personal gain — leaving farmers with IOUs for their crops.

Market price reform has also raised farmers' expenses and caused incomes to stagnate, further aggravating the growing wealth gap in China that has left the inland areas lagging far behind the booming coast.

The magazine did not say when Mr. Deng made the warning, but authoritative agricultural officials say that the senior leader also said recently that China faced social instability if agriculture was ignored.

With four of every five Chinese living in the countryside, the authorities can ill afford to anger farmers. Rural support carried the communists to power in 1949, but recent developments appear to have diminished that support.

"The weight of the burden on farmers has exceeded what they

can tolerate," New Century said. As a result, it added, relations between local officials and peasants were "extremely strained."

Signs of rural unrest have become more prominent this year and have been exacerbated by widespread drought. Hundreds of thousands of farmers, meanwhile, have poured into cities, disrupting urban social order to varying degrees.

Earlier this month, hundreds of peasants in Mr. Deng's native Sichuan province — irate at being overtaxed for a new highway — attacked government offices, torched vehicles and smashed property, Chinese sources said.

Unrest has also been reported in several other provinces.

In a damning expose, the magazine equated the current situation to China before the 1949 communist revolution, when corrupt nationalist officials laid the seeds for their own demise by overtaxing peasants.

It reported dissent within the Communist Party, quoting one village party secretary as condemning the present state of affairs.

"In the past, we used to say that the Kuomintang levied a lot of taxes and the Communist Party held a lot of meetings. Now it's different, the party does both," the leader said.

The wave of corruption sweeping rural China has also aroused the ire of some army units, with officers and troops writing to the authorities to demand that something be done, the magazine said.

Most recruits come from the countryside and their families have suffered from official abuses.

Farmers in some areas were locking themselves inside their homes every time officials came to collect taxes, the report said, adding that local governments had created dozens of new taxes

to pad their pockets, splurge on banquets or take holiday.

The central government has issued numerous directives banning taxes from exceeding five per cent of a farmer's annual income, but regional governments continue to ignore them.

Some local officials have even set up their own protection rackets, hiring thugs to enforce their will, sometimes by violence.

Agriculture Minister Liu Jiang said the government will forge ahead with market reforms in the Chinese countryside despite a host of problems.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY JUNE 19, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The well-aspected New Moon in Gemini establishes more harmony at home and sets your creative thoughts working nicely. Good day to handle records, correspondence and legal matters that are pending.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) A chance is now present for you to get into some improved situation but you must be alert to seize and to accept it if it is to be yours.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) There is a chance you can better your business interests by a new approach at them so gain advance in this way while later, look into new contacts possible.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) A day to use your best arguments and judgment to get closer to an outside contact of importance while tonight into budget matters.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Think about how to quickly add to your efficiency where your own activities are concerned and you make headway, then avoid deceptive people.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Consider well the various ways you can put across your creative goals and you can do so with acumen, tonight protect your wardrobe from any damage.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Put into motion whatever plan you have to improve your residence during the daytime hours

while tonight avoid heavy expenses for entertainment.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) A day to be very active in communications and/or transportation activities for they can work out well, tonight avoid a sticky situation at home.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Consider well how you can add to your income and revenue and be more sensible about expenditures during the day while tonight don't believe all you see.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You would be wise to push whatever you want of a personal nature during the daytime and bring your own to yourself while tonight handle finances cautiously.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Private activity to know just where you stand with important persons produces good results while tonight don't go after a longtime cherished wish.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Make contact with those persons who not only bring you joy but good ideas for your personal ambitions while tonight stick to dull routines.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You can make much headway by being with whomever can aid you in any public matters so be out and about early and tonight console a confused friend.

## Germany says economy could contract more than expected

BONN (R) — The West German economy will shrink even more this year than was forecast earlier unless it stops declining in the second half of the year, Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt has said.

Leading economic think-tanks and the main industrial lobby were even more pessimistic, saying that Germany's recession was likely to last longer than expected and that there was little chance of even a moderate recovery until late next year.

"An economic turnaround is not yet visible...the government expects the economy to pick up in the second half of this year," Mr. Rexrodt said in a speech to parliament.

"(But) should the economy not see the turnaround, a decline of two per cent or more cannot be excluded," he added, referring to west Germany's gross domestic product (GDP).

Official GDP data published earlier this month showed first quarter west German GDP fell 1.5 per cent from the previous quarter to stand 3.2 per cent below the same quarter last year.

"In western Germany, the recession accelerated in the first quarter," Mr. Rexrodt said, adding that only stronger recovery in the global economy could fuel a pick-up.

Separately, a senior government source told reporters that the economy would not reach its lowest point in the second quarter but said he was optimistic of a pick-up early next year.

The source said pan-German unemployment would be between four and five million by the start of next year. The increase would be largely in west Germany as east-Germany's jobless figure hovers around 1.2 million.

Data for May gave a west German jobless total of 2.15 million and 1.10 million for east Germany, not adjusted for seasonal variation.

The government still provides separate statistics for east and west Germany in order to monitor the changes as the former communist east adjusts to western markets.

Germany's leading industrial lobby, the Federation of German Industry (BDI), said the economy was still declining and that unless the government redirected its finance policies the recession could last longer than expected.

"Even if the economic decline ends during the summer months, from industry's perspective it seems that a turnaround in the economy is no longer probable this year," it said.

The federation warned the government against introducing new taxes. It said in 1994 alone, industry would be burdened by 22 billion marks (\$13.4 billion) in new taxes and charges.

The BDI said the slump was west Germany's worst recession

ever. In the key capital goods industry alone there were 275,000 fewer jobs in March than a year earlier.

The Kiel-based IFW economic research institute, one of Germany's six leading economic think-tanks, said a recovery could begin in the spring of 1994 when the first effects of lower interest rates are expected to be felt.

However, it would only be moderate because of the government's failure to curb the widening budget deficit and the planned introduction of higher tax burdens on industry.

"The state will not find the strength to make decisive cuts in expenditure and instead will drastically raise taxes and social security charges in order to narrow the budget deficit," it added.

The Hamburg-based HWWA research institute said west Germany's recession would reverse the positive trend seen in east Germany recently.

## Daiei merges with 3 affiliates

TOKYO (AFP) — Japan's biggest supermarket operator, Daiei Inc., has announced it was taking over three affiliates in a share swap worth some 193 billion yen (\$1.8 billion) at current market prices.

"We decided that uniting them with Daiei was the best way to survive severe business conditions," Daiei Chairman Isamu Nakachi

told reporters. Daiei currently holds 42 per cent of one of the three companies, Chujitsuya Co. Ltd., a listed medium-sized supermarket chain in the Tokyo area. It also holds 26 per cent of Uned Daiei Co. Ltd., a supermarket based on the southern island of Kyushu, and 100 per cent of Dainaha Co., Ltd., on Okinawa.

The deal, involving the issue of almost 168 million Daiei shares, will boost the parent company's sales from around 2,015 billion yen in the year to March to an estimated 2,600 billion.

"We will promote an efficient sales system and create a new organisation to meet changing social situations as well as consumer demand," Mr. Nakachi

said. Daiei suffered a 13 per cent slide in pre-tax earnings to 24 billion yen in the year to March, its first such decline since 1972, and Mr. Nakachi hinted at similar rationalisation by other supermarket chains. "It is inevitable to reorganise groups to survive competitive business conditions," he said.

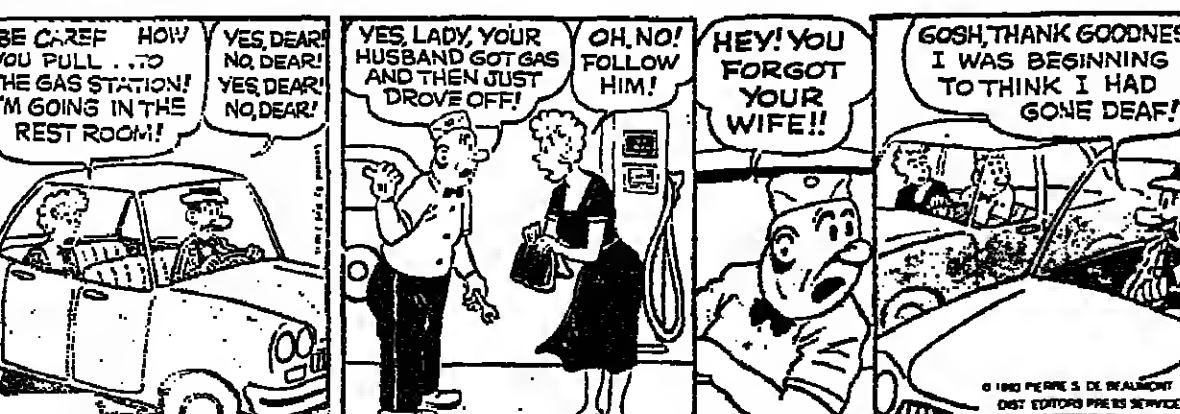
## Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



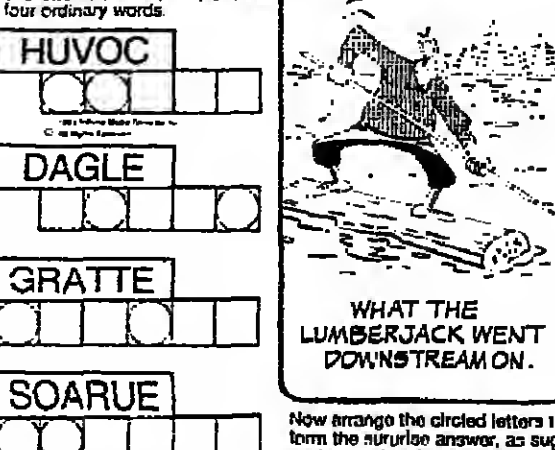
## THE BETTER HALF

By Glasbergen



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

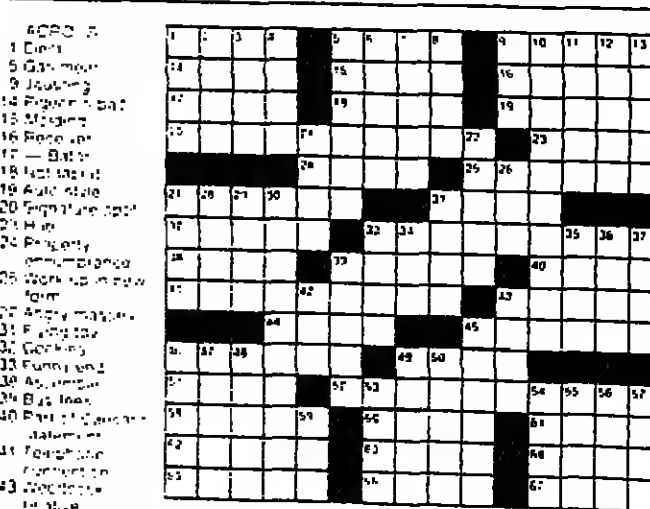


Print answer here: A \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEITY VITAL RAREFY EXTENT  
Answer: The business success depends on driving customers away — A TAXI DRIVER

## THE Daily Crossword

by Raymond Hamel





AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET				
HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - JORDAN				
TELEPHONE: 640170 / 643110				
ORGANIZED MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD 12/06/1993 - 16/06/1993				
WEEKLY REPORT				
COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ABU DHABI	4,441,255	165.500	170.000	170.000
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	9,918,295	5.820	4.500	7.000
CAIRO AMMAN BANK	106,270	31.400	31.500	34.000
BANK OF JORDAN	237,514	4.720	4.720	4.810
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	585,472	7.020	2.050	2.140
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	925,438	4.450	4.500	4.940
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	1,715,104	4.950	5.000	5.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,094,088	2.140	2.200	2.810
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	172,755	4.200	4.200	4.050
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,145,744	4.700	4.400	4.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	252,980	4.350	4.400	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	354,448	2.620	2.800	4.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	61,810	5.730	7.000	7.400
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	114,980	5.050	5.050	5.150
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,077,980	1.580	1.750	1.740
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	295,945	5.230	5.350	5.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,692,891	2.800	2.850	2.760
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	98,508	4.410	4.500	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	55,255	2.540	2.550	2.570
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	9,197	9.280	9.280	2.800
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	20,449	4.000	4.000	4.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	498,180	9.580	9.580	9.580
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	5,500	2.700	2.600	2.600
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	9,890	9.700	9.890	3.890
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	72,515	3.180	3.180	3.180
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	36,461	2.840	2.950	2.950
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	4,495	3.900	1.900	4.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	17,550	1.110	0.000	0.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	4,804	4.410	4.410	4.410
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,749,257	2.240	2.170	2.280
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	825	8.950	8.950	8.950
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	8,791	1.220	1.220	1.210
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	2,750	5.250	5.250	5.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	215,905	5.850	5.900	5.700
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	8,480	2.270	1.210	2.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	10,512	0.420	0.420	0.570
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	850,377	4.400	4.450	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	200,171	1.710	1.710	1.710
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	174,100	0.850	0.850	0.840
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	22,544	1.250	1.250	1.240
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	19,498	1.850	1.850	1.700
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	70,815	1.250	1.240	1.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	11,213	1.900	1.900	1.900
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	4,900	4.500	4.500	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	175,311	2.190	2.200	2.130
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	125,234	1.000	3.050	2.930
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	46,484	1.250	1.250	1.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	29,529	1.900	1.540	1.850
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	2,184,908	2.410	2.410	2.910
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,410	4.500	4.500	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	8,749	16.990	9.840	44.100
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	804,482	11.500	11.000	11.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,771	8.050	8.100	8.230
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	22,544	1.250	1.250	1.240
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	744,811	4.500	4.500	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	825,712	11.250	11.250	11.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	551,789	9.400	9.500	9.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	46,484	1.250	1.250	1.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	170,450	8.000	7.950	7.950
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	48,742	2.580	2.550	2.550
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	3,180	9.000	9.000	9.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	242,702	2.750	2.750	2.750
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	84,872	4.900	4.800	4.550
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	29,545	2.120	1.150	1.180
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	240,795	21.580	22.000	21.750
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	944,309	9.200	9.200	9.170
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	19,470	1.370	3.000	3.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	31,429	0.540	0.540	0.520
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	47,009,998	22.000	22.500	21.900
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	752,775	3.990	3.230	2.350
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	5,121,304	11.240	11.550	11.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	20,319	4.250	4.250	4.150
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	169,833	2.270	2.270	2.270
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	645	0.440	0.450	0.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	775,151	5.450	5.700	5.850
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	8,192	0.860	0.870	0.860
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,082,314	4.500	4.500	4.480
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	87,280	6.100	6.000	5.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	59,911	2.700	2.750	2.750
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	354,142	9.500	9.500	9.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	12,000	4.900	4.900	4.900
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	45,752	1.270	1.260	1.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	315,472	0.400	0.430	0.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	32,240	4.350	4.400	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,230,007	11.250	11.250	11.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	609,194	4.800	4.900	4.800
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,364,917	1.920	4.300	4.350
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	183,000	1.850	1.850	1.850
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	50,225	3.330	3.350	3.090
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	6,752,204	5.610	5.640	6.150
GRAND TOTAL	87,862,555			

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET				
HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - JORDAN				
TELEPHONE: 640170 / 643110				
ORGANIZED MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD 12/06/1993 - 16/06/1993				
WEEKLY REPORT				
COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ABU DHABI	4,441,255	165.500	170.000	170.000
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	9,918,295	5.820	4.500	7.000
CAIRO AMMAN BANK	106,270	31.400	31.500	34.000
BANK OF JORDAN	237,514	4.720	4.720	4.810
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	585,472	7.020	2.050	2.140
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	925,438	4.450	4.500	4.940
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	1,715,104	4.950	5.000	5.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,094,088	2.140	2.200	2.810
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	172,755	4.200	4.200	4.050
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,145,744	4.700	4.400	4.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	252,980	4.350	4.400	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	354,448	2.620	2.800	4.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	61,810	5.730	7.000	7.400
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	114,980	5.050	5.050	5.150
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,077,980	1.580	1.750	1.740
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	295,945	5.230	5.350	5.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,692,891	2.800	2.850	2.760
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	98,508	4.410	4.500	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	55,255	2.540	2.550	2.570
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	9,197	9.280	9.280	2.800
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	20,449	4.000	4.000	4.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	498,180	9.580	9.580	9.580
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	5,500	2.700	2.600	2.600
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	9,890	9.700	9.890	3.890
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	72,515	3.180	3.180	3.180
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	36,461	2.840	2.950	2.950
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	4,495	3.900	1.900	4.450
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	17,550	1.110	0.000	0.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	4,804	4.410	4.410	4.410
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	1,749,257	2.240	2.170	2.280
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	825	8.950	8.950	8.950
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	8,791	1.220	1.220	1.210
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	2,750	5.250	5.250	5.250
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	215,905	5.850	5.900	5.700
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	8,480	2.270	1.210	2.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	10,512	0.420	0.420	0.570
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	850,377	4.400	4.450	4.500
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	200,171	1.710	1.710	1.710
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	174,100	0.850	0.850	0.840
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	22,544	1.250	1.250	1.240
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	19,498	1.850	1.850	1.700
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GRAND TOTAL	87,862,555			

## Financial Markets

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin		
Date: 17/6/1993		
Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6910	0.6930
Sterling Pound	1.0387	1.0440
Deutsche Mark	0.4167	0.4188
Swiss Franc	0.4652	0.4675
French Franc	0.1240	0.1246
Japanese Yen	0.6453	0.6485
Dutch Guilder	0.3715	0.3734
Swedish Krona	0.0931	0.0936
Italian Lira	0.0458	0.0460
Belgian Franc	0.02028	0.02038

Other Currencies		
Date: 17/6/1993		
Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.8170	1.8350
Lebanese Lira	0.038850	0.040765
Saudi Riyal	0.1838	0.1852
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2300	2.2900
Qatari Riyal	0.1871	0.1910
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2200



## De Klerk warns PAC on armed struggle

PRETORIA (Agencies) — President F.W. De Klerk warned Friday that South Africa's democracy negotiators would insist that any political party that killed police and civilians stop if it wanted to be part of a negotiated settlement.

"A resolution is being deliberated which must once and for all call all political movements with private armies to order, to lay down their arms, to stop their armed struggles and become part of a negotiated settlement," Mr. De Klerk told police cadets at a graduation ceremony here.

Mr. De Klerk was clearly referring to the hardline Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

He slammed as "arrogant" an APLA announcement at regional talks in Namibia Thursday that said the guerrilla army had killed around 90 South African policemen this year and that all policemen, whatever their race, were legitimate targets.

Law and Order Minister Hendrik Kriel told AFP that the resolution requiring participants to lay down their arms was put to the democracy talks Friday morning.

Mr. Kriel said the government would have to seriously consider pressing for the PAC's expulsion from the talks if they refused to put down their arms.

"I don't believe they (the PAC) can sit around the table if they don't stop killing our policemen," the minister added.

Chief government negotiator and Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer meanwhile told Friday's session of the democracy talks near Johannesburg that the PAC's attitude was "something we can tolerate no longer."

"We have a participant here who is not prepared to suspend the armed struggle... (and who is) negotiating on one side and proceeding with the armed struggle on the other," Mr. Meyer said.

A South African police spokeswoman here said 95 officers had been killed on duty so far this year. The figure for last year was 226, she said.

Meanwhile, Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said Friday he believed in a federal system for a democratic South Africa and warned civil war might be the only option if this goal was denied.

The head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) said more violence would result if President De Klerk's government and Nelson Mandela's ANC tried to railroad a unitary state through constitutional negotiations.

"I have never believed in violence. I never accepted violence as a way of solving problems. But what will be will be," he told foreign correspondents.

Asked if he was prepared to lead his people in revolt, he replied: "If it is the only option, to lead my people through these dark waters, then it will be the option I will follow."

Mr. Buthelezi also said he was not committed in any way to an election on April 27, as agreed by most participants in 26-party democracy talks.

He cited the post-election civil war in Angola and said: "A date for an election and the election itself is not a magic wand."

"We are definitely not committed and we are not bound by it," South Africa's six million Zulus are the biggest single ethnic group. Their loyalties are believed split between the African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha.

Loyalists have been fighting a low-intensity civil war for eight years, in which at least 15,000 people have been killed.

The IFP and five other black and right-wing white groups walked out of democracy talks Tuesday protesting their demand for a federal system in post-apartheid South Africa was being pushed aside by the ANC and the government, the two major players.

Mr. Buthelezi told the Foreign Correspondents Association over breakfast Friday that federalism offered the only peaceful solution for South Africa's diverse peoples.

He said Inkatha must be part of any consensus at the talks on the form of a future state.

"If they go without us, it is a recipe for civil war," he said. He said Inkatha was excluded from "any say" in the setting of the election date.

But he said his party would continue to take part in the talks and would participate in a Transitional Executive Council, a multi-party body planned to prepare the ground for elections.

Inkatha wants the negotiations to produce a new constitution which would be put to the people in a referendum and would be followed by a general election for a new government.

## Fighting continues in central Bosnia as truce takes effect

SARAJEVO (AFP) — A U.N.-brokered ceasefire went into effect across Bosnia-Herzegovina at midday Friday, amid caution about its chances of success and reports of continued Muslim-Croat fighting in central Bosnia.

U.N. officials said they expected all fighting in the republic to die down but not stop completely when the truce came into effect at noon (1000 GMT).

A few minutes after the deadline passed, intermittent mortar rounds, tank fire and automatic gunfire could still be heard in the Bosnian capital.

U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Barry Frewer told a press briefing that Croat and Muslim forces were still fighting in central Bosnia around Novi Travnik, 80 kilometres from Sarajevo.

On Thursday Major Frewer had predicted that there would be "minor pockets of fighting" and that the key was to see "how the ceasefire consolidates" over the next few weeks.

The truce agreement, reached

Tuesday at Sarajevo Airport by military leaders of Bosnia's three warring parties, is ambiguous. It states that as of noon Friday "all three parties shall issue written orders to their forces to cease fire."

The head of the mainly Muslim Bosnian army, Rasim Delic, said in Sarajevo Wednesday that he had issued orders for his troops to stop fighting.

Ahead of the ceasefire Sarajevo Radio reported Friday nationalist Serb shelling of the besieged Muslim enclave of Gorazde, despite the arrival there Thursday of the first U.N. military observer team since the region of 70,000 people was declared a U.N. safe area.

The radio said shelling of the town of Gorazde stopped Thursday, but that shelling and infantry assaults on the defence lines around the eastern Bosnian town continued with even greater intensity than Wednesday. It said the fiercest fighting was in Illova, 10 kilometres southwest of the town.

Meanwhile in Rome, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said he wanted to guarantee Muslim interests in a proposed division of Bosnia into three ethnic-based republics.

He denied having agreed to a carve-up of Bosnia with Serbia. "No agreement has been reached between me and President Slobodan Milosevic," he said in the Friday edition of the Italian daily La Stampa.

To show Croat goodwill to Muslims, "despite the offensive of their forces against Croat civilians in central Bosnia, Croatia is prepared to guarantee them access to the sea... at Ploce, north of Dubrovnik."

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic has already rejected the Croat-Serb plan, despite criticism from European Community mediator Lord Owen who urged him to consider "the proposal."

In central Bosnia, Sarajevo Radio said the Bosnian Croat army, the HVO, Thursday shelled Muslim villages around Hadzici, 10 kilometres southwest of Sarajevo, and Visoko, 20 kilometres to the northwest.

It also said HVO was cooperating with Serbs in attacks on the mainly Muslim Bosnian army in Visoko and Vares, 30 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo.

Vares is under Croat control but surrounded by Bosnian Muslims. Some 15,000 Croat refugees there said Thursday they would head Friday to safer areas under Croat control. Most had fled from the central town of Kakanj amid a Muslim offensive in early June.

Meanwhile in a stunning turnabout, international mediators have urged Bosnia's Muslim-led government to accept Serb-Croat proposals to divide Bosnia into three ethnic zones, conceding the failure of a plan for 10 autonomous provinces.

Mr. Izetbegovic at first said he couldn't accept the new proposals. Later Thursday, however, he hinted that negotiation was possible and agreed to meet again with Serb and Croat leaders.

## Cambodian leaders reach a power pact

PHNOM PENH (R) — The leaders of Cambodia's two main parties reached agreement Friday on how to share power in an interim administration to run the country until constitution can be written, a government spokesman said.

"It was very good, very good," incumbent Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen told reporters upon leaving a 2½ hour meeting with his foe through civil war — a bitter election campaign pitting winner Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

"It is historic that we came to an agreement on how to share power," Sok An, a spokesman for Hun Sen's ruling Cambodian People's Party (CPP) told reporters.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Ranariddh's father but a neutral head of state, will serve as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces during the up-to-three months it will take the newly elected national assembly to draft a constitution.

No other details of the compromises reached on Friday were given.

A spokesman for Mr. Ranariddh's royalist FUNCINPEC party was not immediately available for comment.

The two leaders were working under pressure from Prince Sihanouk who said Friday that failure to create an interim government would play into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

The Maoist Khmer Rouge, although a signatory to the 1991 accords ending Cambodia's civil war, turned its back on the elections and has no role in the national assembly.



Supporters of the Cambodian Royalist Party Friday stage a protest at the royal palace in Phnom Penh (AFP photo)

## French lawmakers agree on immigration clampdown

PARIS (AFP) — French lawmakers adopted late Thursday a series of measures aimed at clamping down on immigration, including new rules on marriages of convenience.

The parliamentarians, debating an immigration bill proposed by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, agreed a number of measures concerning residence permits and reuniting families.

On the matter of marriages of convenience, they agreed a clause allowing officials to refer cases in which there was "serious" suspicion to government authorities, who would rule on individual cases within 15 days.

They also agreed to bar foreigners from obtaining French nationality by marrying a French person while in an irregular situation, although an amendment seeking to ban such weddings was withdrawn as being anti-constitutional.

On the question of asylum seekers, the lawmakers agreed an amendment requiring such people seeking entry to be interviewed by an asylum officer.

They also agreed to increase the potential jail term on deportees who attempt to re-enter France from three years to 10 years, despite charges that the amendment was politically sensitive.

Mr. Pasqua said the rules adopted "consolidate the situation of asylum-seekers, setting down in law their rights and guarantees."

In other matters, the lawmakers agreed that foreigners who practise polygamy should only be allowed to obtain a residence permit for one spouse to live in the country.

Several other measures were adopted making it more difficult for foreigners to get visas and residency permits, although a move by some deputies to reduce the current permitted stay from 10 years to three was defeated.

Meanwhile 12 illegal Chinese residents were in jail Friday after wild scenes at Charles De Gaulle Airport where policemen allegedly dragged some of them kicking and screaming towards a plane.

Late Thursday a court sentenced six of the 15-strong group of illegal Chinese immigrants involved in Wednesday's airport incident to three months in jail for "refusing to embark."

On the rebel seizure of the key northern Angolan oil town of Soyo, Mr. Valentim told a press conference UNITA forces planned to hold the town and "defend the oil installations."

"We wish to cooperate with all the companies operating in Angola and we hope pragmatism will win the day," Mr. Valentim said. The Angolan government has blamed UNITA for setting oil storage tanks ablaze in Soyo, but the rebels say government forces shelled them.

Separately, UNITA spokesman in Portugal Adalberto Junior said the armed movement's leader Jonas Savimbi has prepared to meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose, who is due to visit the Angolan capital Luanda Monday.

Mr. Valentim, in Paris as part of a European tour also taking him to Germany, Italy and Belgium, said his delegation planned to meet French government officials and business leaders.

## Angolan rebels call for European peace initiative

PARIS (AFP) — Angola's rebel UNITA movement has called for a European peace initiative in the country's renewed civil war and declared that it will cooperate with all oil companies operating there.

"We want Europe to take the initiative to close the gap" between the Angolan government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the rebel information spokesman Jorge Valentim said here late Thursday.

On the rebel seizure of the key northern Angolan oil town of Soyo, Mr. Valentim told a press conference UNITA forces planned to hold the town and "defend the oil installations."

"We wish to cooperate with all the companies operating in Angola and we hope pragmatism will win the day," Mr. Valentim said. The Angolan government has blamed UNITA for setting oil storage tanks ablaze in Soyo, but the rebels say government forces shelled them.

Separately, UNITA spokesman in Portugal Adalberto Junior said the armed movement's leader Jonas Savimbi has prepared to meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs George Moose, who is due to visit the Angolan capital Luanda Monday.

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## Gunfire, blast in Haiti as U.N. announces embargo

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Agencies) — Automatic gunfire and a bomb blast erupted in two suburbs of the capital, hours after the U.N. Security Council turned up the pressure on rulers by approving a worldwide embargo.

No injuries or damages were reported, and it was not known if the disturbances early Thursday were linked to the announcement of the oil and arms embargo.

The sanctions will take effect next week unless the ruling military and civilian elite permit the reinstatement of exiled President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president.

Haiti's military, the real power in the country following Mr. Aristide's 1991 overthrow, reacted to the U.N. announcement by warning Haitians not to board gasoline.

In a news release, the military, citing a law against stockpiling fuel, said it would not let gas stations sell fuel in drums or containers.

Many wealthy residents have already stocked up on gasoline. The military is believed to have several months' supply of fuel.

Lines were normal at service stations in the capital and in the hillside suburb of Petionville Thursday.

The bomb exploded in Petionville, a hillside suburb of the capital and the home of such public figures as army Commander Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras.

Automatic gunfire was heard in the capital's uptown Canape Vert Road and in the midtown neighbourhood of Turgotte.

Nighttime gunfire was commonplace in the weeks preceding Marc Bazin's resignation on June 8 as prime minister, as heavily armed robbers terrorised the capital's poor neighbourhoods.

The police did not answer appeals for help.

Mr. Bazin headed the military-backed government before he was forced to resign after disagreeing with the army.

The crime wave ended about the same time Mr. Bazin resigned.

Mr. Clinton said Tuesday a peaceful settlement of the political crisis in Haiti is unlikely without the involvement of foreign peacekeeping troops.

Mr. Clinton, speaking at a White House news conference, said that "since both sides mistrust each other...there is my judgement will never be a resolution...unless we have a multinational peacekeeping force."

Mr. Clinton said it was "a disappointment" that the military-backed Haitian government and ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide had rejected the U.S.-backed proposal for sending a multi-national peacekeeping force to help restore democracy.

The United States fully backs a slate of tough U.N. sanctions on the Caribbean country designed to squeeze its authorities into restoring democracy, he said.

"I think it will make a difference and members of Congress who are expert in Haitian affairs...believe it will make a difference," Mr. Clinton said.

He said the United States had pushed for strengthening the sanctions to include an oil embargo.

The U.N. Security Council resolution approved late Wednesday calls for an oil and arms embargo and a freeze on Haitian government assets.

The measures take effect on June 23, unless negotiations sponsored by the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the United Nations have been completed.

Once in effect, the sanctions would only be lifted after U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali reports that "the de facto authorities in Haiti have signed and have begun implementing in good faith an agreement to reinstate the legitimate government" of Mr. Aristide.

## Pakistan president moves to reconcile with Sharif

ISLAMABAD (AFP) — Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan Friday held out an olive branch to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif after a bitter months-long power struggle between the two leaders.

The president and the prime minister were integral parts of the system and could not do without each other," the 78-year-old head of state said in a rare interview with an Islamabad daily.

No immediate comment was available from Mr. Sharif or his allies about Mr. Ishaq Khan's reconciliation move.

The statement was the first of its kind by the president since the Pakistani Supreme Court on May 26 reinstated the National Assembly and Mr. Sharif, declaring Mr. Ishaq Khan's April 18 dissolution order and sacking of the premier illegal.

In the interview with The News, the president said he had taken the action "according to my lights."

The results of the referendum in which 63 per cent of voters approved the introduction of multi-party politics, did not mean that the ruling Malawi Congress Party had ceased to exist, he said.

Nor did it mean that multi-party advocates had been elected to replace the present government, Mr. Banda said.

"The referendum was clearly about a system of national politics," he said in a special address to the nation on state radio Thursday night.

The alliance pressed conference officers Wednesday night to resolve some of the problem caused earlier in the day when China had led an effort that excluded private human rights groups from discussions of the draft committee, he said.

New procedures announced as a result Thursday will expedite the drafting process and force countries to take a stand on issues, Mr. Wirth said, but conceded that there will still be opportunities for delaying tactics.

The procedures also include more involvement of the private groups and fewer closed sessions, and the committee chairman will consult the non-governmental organisations directly, he added.

Mr. Wirth, who left the U.S. Senate to join the Clinton administration, said the frustrations he was encountering reminded him of the difficulties that can arise in that body of lawmakers.

The Senate relies on consensus as well, which "gives an inordinate power to a handful of individuals," he said.

"We will continue to do everything we can to isolate those nations," Mr. Wirth said. "And we are identifying their exploitation of the U.N. process for what it is."

He said the expected momentum on the document would increase next week as the two-week meeting approaches its conclusion and "I think we'll turn out with a good product at the end."

## Malawi leader vows to stay despite multi-party vote

BLANTYRE (AFP) — Malawi's President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, said Thursday he would not resign to make way for a transitional government, despite an overwhelming rejection of his one-party rule in a referendum Monday.

In his first and long-awaited public response after the referendum results were announced early Wednesday morning, Mr. Banda said: "The suggestion that the government or I should resign to be replaced by an interim government, is therefore out of the question and totally unacceptable."

The results of the referendum in which 63 per cent of voters approved the introduction of multi-party politics, did not mean that the ruling Malawi Congress Party had ceased to exist, he said.

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## Boy recovering after having arrow removed from head

ENGLEWOOD, Colo. (AP) — a boy who was struck in the head by an arrow is recovering rapidly and could be home to celebrate his 10th birthday later this month, doctors said.

Robin Stewart was in serious condition at Swedish Medical centre, three days after being hit by a 5-foot-long (1.5 metre) arrow during a throwing tournament near Little Bighorn River in Montana. "It could have been a fatal injury. He could have suffered devastating neurological damage," said Dr. Cynthia Norgren, one of the surgeons who removed the arrowhead from Stewart's brain.

His only lasting injury may be partial loss of sight, doctors said. The boy had been playing near a makeshift arena Saturday evening when the arrow hit him. Rejecting advice to pull the arrow out of his son's head, Marvin Stewart drove the boy 40 miles to a hospital with the end of the arrow sticking out the ear window. Doctors there used bolt cutters to snap the wood shaft off the arrow. Robin then was flown to the Colorado Neurological Institute, where surgeons removed the arrowhead. The point pierced the right side of Robin's skull and lodged on the left side of his skull, partially severing the optic nerve to his left eye. Doctors say Robin is recovering rapidly and could return home to Montana for his birthday on June 27.

Miss Australia organisers welcome male entrants

BRISBANE, Australia (R) — Organisers of the Miss Australia Awards Wednesday invited men to enter after a male lifesaver won one of the qualifying competitions. "If enough young men decide to enter the awards," they would consider introducing a "male category," for instance, Mr. Oz said.

Male Thorntons, president of the Miss Australia Company, which runs the contest for the spastic centres of Australia. "All males who enter the awards could participate in this category," she said. In 1986, 13 men entered the awards under a special category for male entrants. The section was won by a soldier, David McEvoy, who was crowned Mr. Oz. Daman Taylor, 24, choked back tears Tuesday night as he was crowned winner of the Winterson Quest, beating seven women, on the Queensland gold coast. For good measure, he took the Miss Charity title too. Taylor, a natural medicine student, originally entered the Winterson contest as a joke but got serious after he started to raise money for a telephone counselling service as part of the contest. After his win, Taylor said he intended entering the Miss Australia Awards contest. "I don't want to cause any waves with Miss Australia but I'm going for it," Taylor said.

Duchess of York loses seat in royal box

LONDON (AP) — The Duchess of York, Sarah Ferguson, had reportedly lost her automatic right to sit in the royal box at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships. The duchess, popularly known as Fergie, is expected to attend in a private capacity and sit in the centre court stands with friends, the Evening Standard newspaper reported. "We have done some extensive work to draw up plans to protect the royal family, but Fergie does not come into it," the paper quoted a unidentified police officer as saying. "We have been told she is to be regarded as a private member of the public unless she is invited into the royal box by another royal, or a VIP."

The Duchess lost her full right to royal security protection after her split last year from husband Prince Andrew. Wimbledon, which opens next Monday, is one of the most important events on the royal family's social calendar. Regular visitors have included Princess Diana, Princess Michael of Kent and the Duchess of Kent.

Spain wins contest for young dancers

STOCKHOLM (AFP) — Spain's Zenaida Yanowsky Wednesday won the gold medal at the Eurovision Contest for Young Dancers, finishing ahead of Switzerland's Kusha Anger and Raphaëlle Delaunay-Bellville of France. The other contestants were not ranked.

Company to unveil 1-day disposable contact lenses

NEW YORK (AP) — Johnson and Johnson will unveil contact lenses designed to be worn for a single day, then discarded and replaced with a new pair the next day. Although retail prices will be set by eye care professionals, the retail cost of 1-day acuvue is expected to be approximately \$1.50 per day. 1-day acuvue will be available in two test markets early July, the company said.



# Security measures set for 1994 World Cup

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — With soccer's World Cup exactly one year away, organizers outlined security measures Thursday that sounded more like preparations for war than sport.

Security was so tight this day that Trey Rogers, the Michigan State University agronomist who made grass grow in the Silverdome, couldn't get a credential that allowed him on the field.

That problem was easily solved. Others won't be so simple.

At a "one year out" news conference in the Silverdome, it was disclosed that:

- ★ The sheriff in Florida's Orange Star County, where Orlando's Citrus Bowl is located, has requested money for an armoured personnel carrier.
- ★ The U.S. Defence Department is installing a closed-circuit television system for surveillance on the Silverdome.
- ★ Files have been compiled on soccer hooligans the world over, and about 20 were turned back recently at Boston's Logan Airport when they tried to attend a U.S. Cup game at Foxboro Stadium.

The man in charge of security for the 1994 World Cup is Edgar Best. He once headed the Los Angeles FBI office. He also was head of security for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"We feel privileged to have World Cup soccer come to the United States," Best said. "We are not out to overpower people with security. We want this to be a very joyous event."

Best said organizers also are wrestling with the problem of alcohol at the nine stadiums that will be used when the tournament comes to the United States for the first time. Many, like the Silverdome, are stadiums where beer is routinely sold during NFL games.

"That's an area of concern," Best said. "We're not enthusiastic about it. I understand they're going to ban it in this stadium (for World Cup)."

The other World Cup stadiums are: Soldier Field in Chicago, the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, the Rose Bowl outside Los Angeles, Giants Stadium in New Jersey, Stanford Stadium outside San Francisco and RFK in Washington.

Some games carry a higher risk than others. For example, a game between England and Holland, whose fans are notoriously bent on violence.

"I can assure you there will be more than enough security forces in the stadiums," Best said. "They won't always be visible. But they'll be there."

Sepp Blatter, chief executive of FIFA, soccer's governing body, said he was opposed to putting up fences around the soccer fields. Fences have been tried with mixed results in England.

"We do not like fences," Blatter said. "If you put people behind fences, they will act like animals."

And there apparently will be lots of people.

Alan Rothenberg, chairman of the tournament and head of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said all but one of the nine stadiums are sold out for first- and second-

round games. A few seats remain to be sold at the Silverdome.

"So the American public has lined up behind what we always knew would be a fine event," Rothenberg said.

When it is over, Rothenberg then hopes to sell the American public on a professional soccer league, perhaps by 1995. It apparently was part of the deal when FIFA awarded the World Cup to the United States.

"We promised FIFA we could present plans for a pro league," Rothenberg said. "It's still in the works. We can't say anything else at this time. Our goal is to do it right, not to have any specific timetable."

Pro soccer has been tried in the U.S. before, but never lasted.

"With the increasingly shrinking world, a U.S. pro soccer league is inevitable," he said. "We intend to see that it happens and that it's successful."

The 24-nation World Cup begins June 17, 1994, in Chicago, with defending champion Germany one of the teams.

# NBA finals Bulls need one more victory

## Barkley tells Suns to get tougher on Jordan

CHICAGO (Agencies) — Your move, Phoenix.

The Chicago Bulls made all the right adjustments in game 4 of the NBA finals. Now it's up to the Suns to make a strategic counter-attack in game 5, or the Bulls will become three-time champions.

On Wednesday night, Michael Jordan turned to his inside game and finished with 55 points, the most in the finals since 1967. The result was a 111-105 Chicago victory and a 3-1 lead for the Bulls.

Charles Barkley has something to say to his teammates about his good friend Michael Jordan: Hit him. Knock him down.

Both sides expect the Phoenix Suns to try to put a lot more physical pressure on Jordan as the Chicago Bulls are just one win away from their third successive NBA title.

Barkley said his teammates gave up too many three-point plays by not fouling hard enough to prevent the basket — committing what he called "baby-tap fouls."

In all, the Bulls scored 26 layups, dunks and tip-ins in the 111-105 win. Jordan had 10 of them and Scottie Pippen seven. Jordan, who was just 13-for-18 at the free throw line, had six three-point opportunities but failed to convert two.

Barkley dined with Jordan after the game and, Jordan said he "assured me there isn't going to be too many easy layups" Friday.

But Jordan plans to keep going inside anyway.

"I'm pretty sure they will (be more physical) because I did get a lot of easy layups and a lot of penetration. But if I'm going to get them into foul trouble — great. If the lane's going to be there I'm going to take it."

Dan Majerle, one of three defenders the Suns threw against Jordan, agreed with Barkley. "We have to step up and not leave the middle available to air," he was running a layup drill.

Barkley said he would prefer his teammates give the hard fouls because Phoenix could not afford to have him in foul trouble as he is "an integral part of our offence."

But retired superstar Magic Johnson suggested Barkley's friendship for Jordan might have held him back on the key play of game four, a basket and foul shot by Jordan with 13.3 seconds to go. The Suns trailed by just two points until Jordan made the tough, curling flip shot despite a nudge from Barkley.

Johnson said any contact at all was going to result in a foul call, so Barkley might as well have gotten his money's worth by hitting Jordan hard enough to prevent a shot.

"Charles made a big mistake," Johnson said. "You can't worry about a friendship and try to win. No matter what he did, Michael was going to get that call."

The friendship between the calculating Jordan and the more spontaneous Barkley is an intriguing one, but they say it takes nothing away from their competitiveness.

"We respect each other so much as friends off the court, but we are both fierce competitors and we would never let that affect the way we compete against each other," said Jordan.

"I think we have a relationship where we can joke so much about what's at stake, but we know when we're on the basketball court, we're at each other's throat. I like that type of relationship."

The contrast in how they motivate themselves is striking.

Jordan has talked repeatedly about his hunger to "make history" by winning a third successive title, something no team has done since



Bulls' ace Michael Jordan No. 23

the Celtics' 1959-66 reign.

But Barkley said: "I don't get desperate about no sporting event — unless I'm on the golf course."

"This basketball stuff is just something I do, it's my job. It's not the most important thing in the world," he said.

Barkley, who had a triple double (32 points, 12 rebounds, 10 assists) in game four, said it would be "fun" to go back to Phoenix even if the Suns fail to force a game six and seven.

But Jordan said: "If anybody wants to go back to Phoenix they're going without me."

## SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

### Andre Cason beats Carl Lewis

EUGENE, Oregon (AP) — Proving that a good little man can beat good big men, Andre Cason outraced a golden field in the 100-metre dash Thursday night at the USA-Mobil Outdoor Track and Field Championships. The 5-foot-7 (1.70 metres) runner triumphed over a ground that included world record-holder and two-time Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis, former world record-holders Leroy Burrell and Calvin Smith, 1992 Olympic bronze medalist Dennis Mitchell and 1992 Olympic 200-meter champion Mike Marsh. "This is really the first time for me. I'm sure it won't be the last. It's given me a lot of confidence to know I can come here and deliver."

### Scientists recruited for hi-tech pool

SYDNEY (R) — Australian scientists are building a "fast pool" designed to help swimmers by cutting water resistance, organisers for Sydney's bid to host the 2000 Olympic games said Friday. The Australian 100 million (\$67 million) pool is in a multi-million dollar aquatic centre under construction in Western Sydney as part of the proposed complex for the games. Swimming officials said scientists from the University of New South Wales used computer models to estimate the effect of water turbulence on performance. They calculated that, over 50 metres, turbulence can push swimmers more than two metres off line unless they use extra energy to compensate with every stroke through the water. The "fast pool" will have low velocity inlets in both the pool walls and floor which will circulate treated water and maintain the optimum water level while creating a fraction of the turbulence below the surface. Swimming officials said the design should, in theory, produce a significant cut in swimming times.

### Drugs week at the IOC

LAUSANNE (AFP) — The International Olympic Committee, which heads the world sporting federations, are to spend a week next month looking at problems of drugs and the law. The keynote of the session, which opens Saturday, is expected Monday when IOC chief Juan Antonio Samaranch and athletics supremo Primo Nebiolo unveil a new action plan to counter drugs in sport. Their aim is to harmonise the way different sports deal with the problem. Also worrying delegates is the trend for sportsmen and women to challenge the decisions of sporting authorities in civil courts. American runner Harry "Butch" Reynolds and German sprinter Katrin Krabbe have both turned to the courts over drugs cases.

### Woman continuing suit against Magic Johnson

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan (AP) — The woman who has accused former NBA star Magic Johnson of giving her the AIDS virus is going forward with her lawsuit despite the disclosure of her name, her spokesman said Wednesday. U.S. District Judge Richard Emsen in Kalamazoo, Michigan, retired the lawsuit to include Wayne Moore's name. The pseudonym "Jane Doe" had been used on court documents since the \$2 million lawsuit was filed in October. "She knew that this day would come and she's ready," said Moore's spokesman, Armstrong Williams. "She feels it's the hardest part is over and she's ready to go till the end... she refuses to be intimidated." "To her, it's about integrity. She doesn't want this to be a war of words in the press," Williams said. "She trusted him and she's paying the price for it." "There's no way Earvin Johnson intentionally or negligently infected this lady," said Johnson's attorney, Howard Weitzman. "We view it as an attempt by an individual in a tragic situation trying to take advantage of another individual in just as tragic a situation, but in better financial status."

# Edberg should sail through soft side of draw

WIMBLEDON (R) — Stefan Edberg is sitting comfortably on the soft side of the draw as he prepares with his usual immaculate timing to chase a third Wimbledon title next week.

After being treated kindly in the seedings and in the lottery for positions in the draw, Edberg can look forward to a spirited workout during the first week for the greater challenges ahead of him in week two of the championships.

His main problem may be to keep his mind on the job. The birth of his first child is scheduled for late July, yet another example of the precision planning the London-based Swede brings to his preparations for this premier grass court event.

"That meant I could play at Queen's Club and Wimbledon. Great timing, eh?" he said recently.

"I am already looking forward to pushing the pram," he added.

Edberg, who lives with his Swedish wife Annette in Kensington not far from the All-England club which stages Wimbledon, suffered a slight hiccup to his plans when he was beaten in a three-set quarter-final at Queen's last week by Australian outsider Jamie Morgan.

It was a match he knew he should not have lost after having two match points in the second set tie-break and he has spent this week at the Wimbledon practice courts fine-tuning his game.

"I need to be quicker. I felt a little sluggish here but I'm fit enough to play well. I just need to recharge my batteries," he said after the Queen's defeat.

To that end, his coach Tony Pickard was putting him through a series of sprint repetition this week to add the extra bit of pace that was lacking at Queen's.

While nothing at Wimbledon is easy, some opponents are certainly tougher than others and Edberg can thank his lucky stars that some of his serve-and-volleyers as Pete Sampras, Dutchman Richard Krajicek, Germans Boris Becker and Michael Stich and dangerous Swiss floater Marc Rosset, the Olympic champion, are in the other half of the draw. So, too, is Morgan.

The 27-year-old second seed, Wimbledon champion in 1988 and 1990, will open his 11th successive bid at the championships against a qualifier still to be determined.

Amos Mansdorf and Jonas Svensson, ranked 29th and 38th in the world respectively, are no pushovers and should provide Edberg with valuable tests in the next two rounds to set him up for a prospective first clash against a seed, number 16 Thomas Muster of Austria, at the start of the second week.

Even then, Edberg will not have much to fear from a quarter-final against either Ivan Lendl, seeded seventh but struggling these days, or Andrei Medvedev, the highly promising Ukrainian teenager who is a novice on grass.

# Iraq beat Pakistan 4-0; qualify to 2nd round

CHENGDU (AFP) — Iraq trounced Pakistan 4-0 Friday to extend their unbeaten stretch in the Asian qualifying zone for the 1994 World Cup finals in the United States.

With one match still to play, the Iraqis are already assured of winning Group A.

Yemen was to face China in Friday's late match.

Iraq join Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Saudi Arabia who already have places in the six-team second round which will decide Asia's two teams at next year's finals.

### Standings after Friday's 1st match

Team	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Iraq	7	6	1	—	27	2	13
China	6	4	—	2	15	3	8
Yemen	7	3	2	2	12	12	8
Jordan	7	1	3	3	7	15	5
Pakistan	7	—	—	7	2	31	0

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### THANKS AND APPRECIATION

Al Rabie Social Development Society wishes to extend its gratitude and appreciation to the Society of Humanitarian Support for Palestinian Rights in Germany, for its generous donation of drugs and clothes to Palestinians, through Al Rabie Society.

The Al Rabie Society will organise a free medical day at Baqaa Camp on Monday 21/6 during which it will dispense medicine to patients.

On Saturday 26/6 the society will distribute clothes to Palestinian refugees in Gaza Camp.

# Toyota to challenge Peugeot

LE MANS, France (AFP) — Peugeot's last fling in top-level motor racing is to be a dogfight with Japan's Toyota in the legendary 24-hour endurance race here.

With the sportscar championship scrapped and the French firm determined not to move into Formula One, the world beating 90s will be consigned to the scrapheap of history Sunday.

Only team manager Jean Todt will be baking the transition, joining Ferrari's struggling Formula One team a few days later.

But here in western France, win the race in 1991.

Todt has no illusions.

"The danger comes from Toyota," he predicted.

Top driver Philippe Alliot added: "It's going to be tough. Toyota could well make us suffer as the gaps are very close. To win, we must steer clear of even the slightest problems."

Both manufacturers have entered three cars apiece, with Peugeot hoping to repeat their success last year, and Toyota aiming to emulate Mazda, who became the first Japanese firm to win the race in 1991.

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2. 1976 Mercedes 280S, full options with car telephone. Price for car and telephone JD 14,000.

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Cinema Tel.: 677420

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### PLAZA

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Adel Imam — in

### The Forgotten

Arabic

Shows at 11 a.m., 4:00, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 p.m.

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Bruce Willis — in

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Children's show at 11 a.m. on Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays the movie:

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## Azeri president flees Baku; ex-party leader takes over

BAKU (Agencies) — Azerbaijan's legally elected president stepped down and left Baku Friday, a day after rebels said they would continue marching on the capital until he resigned.

President Abulfaz Elchibey's departure was announced on national television by former state communist boss Geidar Aliyev who, as parliament speaker, took power. Mr. Elchibey's office said the president did not submit his resignation or give control to Mr. Aliyev.

"Geidar Aliyev has given himself authority," said Arif Fehimov, leader of Mr. Elchibey's Popular Front. "Elchibey did not transfer authority to Aliyev and God will, will come back."

Mr. Aliyev, speaker of Azerbaijan's parliament, denied that he had ousted Mr. Elchibey, saying he was only acting temporarily on the president's behalf.

"President Elchibey is still the president, President Elchibey has not resigned and I have only assumed authority to act on his behalf," Mr. Aliyev said in an address to the national assembly carried live on Azerbaijan radio.

Mr. Elchibey fled Baku during the previous night and the Azeri news agency Turana quoted Mr. Aliyev as saying that he was acting on behalf of the president "only during his absence" from the capital.

Mr. Aliyev's remarks appeared a climb-down from his assertion earlier Friday that he was "assuming the responsibilities and duties as head of state in line with provisions of the constitution."

Mr. Elchibey was reported to have fled to his native republic of Nakhichevan, an Azerbaijani enclave sandwiched between Armenia, Turkey and Iran, and Mr. Aliyev told the legislature that the president was still in Azerbaijan.

Mr. Aliyev, the Communist Party leader in Azerbaijan during the Brezhnev era, noted that Mr. Elchibey had not resigned and said he favoured resolving the political crisis in the country through dialogue.

Mr. Aliyev's remarks to the assembly came as Turkey condemned the political developments in Baku, where it said there was a "vacancy of power" following Mr. Elchibey's flight.

The apparent change in government was the second for Azerbaijan since the Soviet collapse in December 1991, and made Mr. Elchibey the third leader of a former Soviet republic to be forced from power, after Georgia and Tajikistan.

Mr. Elchibey's authority in the republic of seven million people has been weakened by a string of military defeats in the five-year-old war with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, an ethnic Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan. The conflict has claimed thousands of lives and driven hundreds of thousands of people from their homes in Armenia and Azerbaijan.

For the past two weeks, the government has been fighting a rebellion led by Surat Huseynov, a former army colonel demoted by Mr. Elchibey earlier this year in a disagreement about the war.

Mr. Huseynov's estimated 45,000 fighters advanced to 100 kilometres east of Baku a few days ago and generally have held that line. But Col. Huseynov warned that his troops would continue advancing on the capital until Mr. Elchibey stepped down.

Russian Parliament Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov said that Moscow had no part in the political turmoil in Azerbaijan.

"I can definitely say that Russia is not involved in any action in this direction," he told Turkey's Anatolia news agency in Istanbul, where he is attending a parliamentary meeting of the 11-nation Black Sea economic cooperation pact.

"What we want is Azerbaijan's stability. We are doing nothing against (the Azeri administration) or concerning it. We have no activity whatsoever," Mr. Khasbulatov declared.

Turkey's acting Prime Minister Erdal Inonu said the announcement by Mr. Aliyev that he had taken over as president was undemocratic and unconstitutional, and he pointedly referred to the new Azerbaijani strongman as an "interim" head of state.

"It is not acceptable in the civilised world to change legal governments by acts of rebellion," Mr. Inonu said.

Mr. Elchibey's apparent fall has been welcomed by Iran, whose fundamentalist system is regarded as the main competitor to secular Turkey for influence among the central Asian states emerging from the collapsed Soviet Union.



U.S. and Pakistani members of the U.N. force in Somalia Friday display weapons seized inside the headquarters of Mogadishu warlord Mohammed Farah Aided (AFP photo)

## U.N. forces hunt Aided

MOGADISHU (Agencies) — Scout helicopters clattered across gray skies Friday as U.N. troops searched for warlord Mohammed Farah Aided, whose backers claimed more than 120 people were killed in U.N. attacks.

U.N. forces hit his compound with an air and ground assault on Thursday, but failed to capture the warlord. Aided fighters fought back using women, children and hospital patients as shields, the United Nations said.

One Pakistani and five Moroccan U.N. peacekeepers were killed and 43 were wounded, U.N. spokesman Joe Sills said in New York. The number of Somali casualties was unclear but could range into the hundreds, given the firepower used in the assault.

In Nairobi, Kenya, General Aided's Somali national alliance released a statement Friday saying the U.N. attack killed "more than 120 people, mainly women and children."

A U.N. military spokesman denied on Friday that the Aided group had taken a number of peacekeeping troops prisoner. He said a statement Friday by Gen. Aided's group that it took several prisoners was false.

"It is totally false," Australian army Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor Jones told reporters.

Gen. Aided's Somali National Alliance (SNA) said in a statement issued in Kenya that it took two U.S. soldiers and 12 Moroccan soldiers prisoners in Mogadishu.

The SNA statement also

claimed Aided forces killed 58 U.N. troops in Thursday's fighting.

SNA spokesman Abdul Latif Mohammed Aduub said the prisoners would be held "until security is restored in Mogadishu." He declined to give further details.

"They were captured fighting. We will hold them until the whole environment is secure," he told Reuters, adding that the prisoners were in good condition.

At the Pentagon, Lieutenant-Commander Joe Gradisher said no U.S. or U.N. soldiers are missing.

The United Nations and President Bill Clinton said the operation to crush Aided's military capability ended successfully. But Admiral Jonathan Howe, the U.S. special envoy who ordered Gen. Aided's arrest, would not rule out additional military strikes.

Adm. Howe told British radio, Friday morning that he "wouldn't say it was over."

"I would say it has reached a new stage," he said. "Our focus now is on arresting Gen. Aided."

Gen. Aided, who is accused of masterminding a June 5 ambush that killed 23 Pakistani U.N. soldiers, escaped from his home during pre-dawn shelling that preceded Thursday's ground assault.

When American and Pakistani soldiers stormed his two-story, stucco house at mid-morning, they found it empty but badly damaged from strikes by howitzers fired by American AC-130 aerial gunships.

U.N. officials said in Mogadishu Friday that they did not know where Aided was, but were getting a number of conflicting tips.

In Washington on Thursday night, Mr. Clinton said Gen. Aided's "military back ... has been broken" and he has largely lost his ability to disrupt U.N. humanitarian operations in Mogadishu.

Fighting on Thursday engulfed much of the southern half of Mogadishu, which Gen. Aided has controlled for nearly two years, and U.N. soldiers came under relentless sniper fire.

Gen. Aided's gunmen fired at U.N. troops from behind hospital patients at Diger Hospital, near the warlord's home and office, spokesman Sills said.

U.N. forces in the field also reported that Somali foes with hand grenades "hid behind women and children until they were within throwing distance" of U.N. troops, Mr. Sills reported.

Mr. Sills said 36 Moroccan and three Pakistani peacekeepers were wounded, as well as three French troops and an American soldier.

The night passed peacefully and the dawn brought people and traffic back onto streets. A few small shops and rickety stalls opened, and reporters encountered hostility only from die-hard Aided supporters near his ruined home.

## Clinton plans to curb illegal immigration

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton Friday announced a U.S. government crackdown on smuggling of illegal immigrants by crime syndicates. It included efforts to combat migrant smuggling at the source and sending home more of those who reach the United States.

"Deterring this transport in human cargo is a priority issue for the Clinton administration," the White House said in a statement.

Mr. Clinton also announced plans to nominate Doris Meissner, a former Justice Department Immigration official, to serve as commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS).

"We cannot afford to lose control of our own borders," Mr. Clinton said. "Immigration must be a priority for this administration."

With the new effort to combat smuggling, "the United States signals its abhorrence of the trafficking in human beings for profit and its determination to combat this illegal activity," Mr. Clinton said. "At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to safeguarding the protection of bona-fide refugees."

The new plan is designed to: — Strengthen law enforcement efforts to combat alien smuggling, including making alien smugglers subject to tough racketeering laws.

— Combat smuggling operations at their source, working with source nations to stop crime syndicate smuggling operations. — New measures to intercept smuggling ships in transit.

Greater effort to detain aliens who are smuggled into the United States.

The anti-smuggling initiative, drawn up by the National Security Council and other law enforcement agencies, aimed at stopping the flow of illegal immigrants from their home countries and discouraging their transport to the United States.

The problem received new attention after recent highly publicised interception of shiploads of illegal Chinese entrants entering U.S. ports.

Ms. Meissner served for several years in the Justice Department and once served as acting INS commissioner. She is now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

## Israel falls for Elton's antics

TEL AVIV (AFP) — When Elton John opened a sell-out concert in Tel Aviv with the hit record "The Bitch Is Back," one of the most bizarre happenings in the way-out world of rock'n'roll came full circle. Forty-eight hours before the concert Thursday night, the singer had fled Israel in a huff complaining about shoddy treatment and fears for his safety.

Israelis went into a frenzy of self-questioning after the 46-year-old superstar had been made to hang about a couple of hours at Tel Aviv airport and join the queues for passport control and customs alongside mere mortals. When he finally reached his seat on a luxury hotel Tuesday night, photographers scuffled with Elton's bodyguard and staff to the lobby as Elton hauled over his sofa to escape the pack. Elton jumped straight back into a limo and demanded that his private plane fly back to England. "I am personally disgusted, surprised and amazed at the attitude that you people have," moaned Elton's manager Harvey Goldsmith. As the promoter blamed airport officials and newspapers pointed a finger at the promoter's failure to organise proper security, the British ambassador intervened. Ambassador Andrew Burns sent a fax to Elton back in England urging a speedy return. Israeli President Ezer Weizman added his voice to a cacophony of comments as television and radio opened their bulletins with the latest twist of what was threatening to trigger a diplomatic incident. Israeli honour had clearly been wounded. "I can't change the manners of the Israeli people," Weizman said. "We don't care about Elton John." But others did. The red carpet was ready and Elton yielded to diplomatic pressure, returning for the one-off performance a day late Thursday. Performer and plane flew back only a couple of hours before the concert was due to start. They breezed through the airport in a matter of minutes — on the orders of the transport minister — and boarded two waiting helicopters. The press were kept well away. "Thank you for your understanding," the veteran entertainer told 35,000 fans at Ha Yarkon Park in an apology before winning them over with his tongue-in-cheek first song. Two encores later, Elton clambered into a waiting helicopter for the airport and an immediate exit in his private plane. Just five hours in Israel.

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Israelis went into a frenzy of self-questioning after the 46-year-old superstar had been made to hang about a couple of hours at Tel Aviv airport and join the queues for passport control and customs alongside mere mortals. When he finally reached his seat on a luxury hotel Tuesday night, photographers scuffled with Elton's bodyguard and staff to the lobby as Elton hauled over his sofa to escape the pack. Elton jumped straight back into a limo and demanded that his private plane fly back to England. "I am personally disgusted, surprised and amazed at the attitude that you people have," moaned Elton's manager Harvey Goldsmith. As the promoter blamed airport officials and newspapers pointed a finger at the promoter's failure to organise proper security, the British ambassador intervened. Ambassador Andrew Burns sent a fax to Elton back in England urging a speedy return. Israeli President Ezer Weizman added his voice to a cacophony of comments as television and radio opened their bulletins with the latest twist of what was threatening to trigger a diplomatic incident. Israeli honour had clearly been wounded. "I can't change the manners of the Israeli people," Weizman said. "We don't care about Elton John." But others did. The red carpet was ready and Elton yielded to diplomatic pressure, returning for the one-off performance a day late Thursday. Performer and plane flew back only a couple of hours before the concert was due to start. They breezed through the airport in a matter of minutes — on the orders of the transport minister — and boarded two waiting helicopters. The press were kept well away. "Thank you for your understanding," the veteran entertainer told 35,000 fans at Ha Yarkon Park in an apology before winning them over with his tongue-in-cheek first song. Two encores later, Elton clambered into a waiting helicopter for the airport and an immediate exit in his private plane. Just five hours in Israel.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### France 'never supported' U.S. embargo on Cuba

PARIS (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe attacked Friday the U.S. embargo on Cuba, saying it was used by Havana as a pretext to avoid dialogue with opposition groups. In a written reply to a parliamentary question, Mr. Juppe said "France has never supported the American embargo."